

Arthur Miall  
18 Bowes St. E.

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1127.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

PRICE { UNTAMPED.. 5d.  
{ STAMPED..... 6d.

## NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BRIXTON HILL.

TREASURER.

Mr. JAMES INRAY, Manor-park, Streatham.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

Mr. R. MOSER, Upper Lawn, Tulse-hill.

Mr. ALEXANDER OGG, Thurloe Lodge, Brixton-hill.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. E. BOLTON (Pastor). Mr. T. HISLOP.  
Rev. J. B. BERGNE. Mr. W. HUGGINS.  
Rev. J. BUNTER. Mr. T. HUNT.  
Mr. B. B. BAKER. Mr. W. MORRIS.

Mr. J. RUSSELL.

It has long been the deliberate opinion of many Ministers and Friends that a more suitable place of worship for Congregationalists was exceedingly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, in the important neighbourhood of Brixton Hill. The time seems to have arrived for the attainment of this object. Liberal offers of money and of practical co-operation have encouraged the Church and Congregation at "Union Chapel" to undertake the work, and it has been resolved by them to remove the present building and to erect another and more appropriate structure in its place.

The site thus provided—everything that could be desired—central in the neighbourhood—open to the main road—far enough removed from other places of the same denomination—presenting sufficient space for a building to accommodate 800 or 900 persons—having already an admirable modern schoolroom—and being freehold and without debt.

A Committee has been formed and a Subscription List opened in order to carry out the resolution of the Church and Congregation. Very liberal response has been made to the private solicitation of the Committee for assistance, and they feel encouraged to hope that in now making a more public appeal they will receive the prompt and hearty support of those who desire the increased prosperity of Christian Churches, especially in the suburban districts.

Promise or remittances will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, the Secretaries, and any gentleman of the Committee.

Upwards of £2,500 already promised.

## SURBITON PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the opening of the Church will be celebrated on THURSDAY, June 27th. The Rev. J. MACFARLANE, LL.D., of Clapham, will preach in the Morning; and the Rev. WILLIAM LANDELS, of Regent's-park Chapel, in the Evening.

Services to commence at Twelve and Seven o'clock.

Dinner will be provided for visitors from a distance.

Trains leave Waterloo for Surbiton at 10.25 and 6.10; and Surbiton for Waterloo at 1.35 and 8.40.

On SUNDAY, June 30th, the Rev. EDWARD WHITE, of Kentish-town, will conduct the Morning Service; the Rev. G. S. INGRAM, of Richmond, the Afternoon Service; and the Rev. ALEX. HANNAY, of Croydon, the Evening Service.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3rd, a UNITED COMMUNION SERVICE will be held.

## LEICESTERSHIRE ASSOCIATION of BAPTIST CHURCHES.

At the Anniversary of the Leicestershire Association of Baptist Churches, held at Blaby, on Tuesday, June 11th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this meeting, having had its attention directed to a pamphlet entitled 'Jamaica'; its prospects, &c., recently circulated in this neighbourhood, containing reflections on the character and proceedings of the Baptist missionaries in Jamaica, deliberately records its conviction of the falsehoods and calumnies which it contains, and denounces the unchristian spirit which pervades it; and at the same time expresses its unabated confidence in the representatives of the Baptist Mission in the West."

## ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE FOR INFANTS.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 6TH,

### THE FOUNDATION STONE

Of the

### NEW BUILDINGS AT HORNSEY-RISE

Will be laid by

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND,  
COUNTESS OF CROMARTIE.

Afterwards there will be a *Dejeuner*, at which

THE RIGHT HON. EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.,  
Will Preside.

Tickets will be issued in the order of application, and may be obtained, to admit to the Ceremony and to the *Dejeuner*, at the Office of the Charity. Contributions will be thankfully received, and purses and collecting-books to lady collectors by

JOSEPH SOUL, Hon. Sec.

Office, 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

SALLE EVANGELIQUE.—PARIS EXHIBITION.—Section des Missions, right-hand side of the Great Entrance, opposite to the Pont d'Jena. An ENGLISH SERVICE every SUNDAY at 12 and 7 p.m. Daily Prayer-meeting at 1 p.m. For Hours of Services in Foreign Languages, see Announcements at the Hall.

SALLE EVANGELIQUE.—PARIS EXHIBITION.—This Hall has been built within the Park, and is devoted to PREACHING THE GOSPEL in VARIOUS LANGUAGES, to CHRISTIAN CONFERENCES, &c. The Committee for carrying out the arrangements appeal to their fellow-Christians for aid in defraying the large but necessary expenses. Contributions may be sent to R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., Treasurer, Lombard-street, or to the Secretaries, 7, Adam-street, Strand, W.C.

JAMES DAVIS,  
HERMANN SCHMETTAU, } Secretaries.

## TEMPERANCE in RELATION to CHRISTIAN EFFORT.

The Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR, late of California, will deliver a LECTURE on the above-named subject at the request of the Committee of the National Temperance League, in JOHN-STREET CHAPEL, BEDFORD-ROW, on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th June, at Eight o'clock. The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL will preside.

## NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the COLLEGE, Finchley New-road, St. John's-wood, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 21. The Chair will be taken at Six o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. VAUGHAN. Mr. William Parker Irving, B.A., will read an Essay on "Ignatius Loyola." The usual business of the Annual Meeting will be transacted, together with the Distribution of the Certificates of Honour obtained in the Examinations, and the Presentation of Books from the Selwyn Fund to Students leaving the College. Several Ministers and Gentlemen are expected to address the Meeting. The attendance of subscribers and friends of the College is respectfully invited.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

## CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

### NINETY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.

THURSDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1867.

Morning Service at Eleven o'clock. Essay by Mr. G. L. TURNER, M.A.; Sermon by the Rev. T. W. AVELING, of Kingsland.

Dinner in the Tent at Two o'clock. Chairman—G. LEE-MAN, Esq., M.P. The Professor's Report will be read, and results of the Examinations announced.

Tickets for Dinner and Tea (not including wine), 5s.; for Tea, 1s., may be obtained at 7, Bromfield-street, E.C., and, on the 27th, at the College Library, Cheshunt.

Trains from Shoreditch for Waltham and Cheshunt, at 9.30 and 10.30.

## CLEVEDON COLLEGE, NORTH-AMPTON.

Head Master, EDWARD RUSH, B.A.,

Assisted by ten resident Masters and visiting Professors.

Twenty-five candidates from Clevedon College (one-fourth of the entire number of pupils) were successful at the January Matriculation Examination of the London University and the December Cambridge Local Examinations. Of these, ten stood in Honours, while six obtained various Scholarships and Prizes, including the first exhibition of the London University, and two of the four £20 Scholarships offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

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H.R.H. The Princess CHRISTIAN.

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SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

May, 1867.

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1867.

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VOL. XXVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1127.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

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the unbenedicted clergy, and the advertisement columns of the daily and weekly journals have borne testimony to the fact that there were a greater number of persons in straitened circumstances among the clergy than in any other profession. In almost every neighbourhood, it continued, there have been instances of men of high moral worth and good attainments still receiving, after many years' service, the small stipend, and occupying the uncertain position, of a curate, and that, too, with no reasonable prospect of preferment. In short, every one has been ready to admit that somehow or other an important part of the working machinery of the Church had got out of gear, although there seemed to be an equally general expectation that in some unexplained way it would right itself, without any one moving in the matter. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who moved the adoption of the report, spoke in the same strain. "It was," he said, "the business of the members of the Church of England to see that none of those excellent servants of their common faith were left in a state of destitution. The pittance which some of them received ought to make the blush to come to the cheek of those who were members of that Church in which they ministered. Some of the very best men in the land, in mind, in talent, in education, in morals, and in everything that could give dignity to the human character, were actually receiving a less sum for their services than that which many of the grandees of the land gave to their butlers and upper servants."

The main secret which must be held to explain this state of things was touched by Mr. G. Hardy. "They had been trusting too long to the endowments which their forefathers had provided for the support of the Church. They were beginning to be undeceived." In fact, the laity of the Establishment, so far at least as the obligation to provide for the temporal maintenance of their spiritual teachers is concerned, have been coddled into imbecility. Their moral sense has never been developed in this direction. The bishops have nursed them, and the traditional teaching of the episcopal bench, even to this day, has been a discouragement of Christian willingness and liberality. They have preached the necessity of endowments—they hesitate even now to consecrate a church until an endowment has been attached to it. In our younger days they used with one accord to cast scorn upon the spasmodic and capricious action of the voluntary principle. They evidently regard it as untrustworthy even now. Their great maxim is that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." The last generation had no faith in the Christian generosity of the generation that was to succeed it. The dignitaries of the Church were afraid to exercise the graces of the laity, lest they should fail them. They were sceptical of the constraining power of the religion they taught. They are so, though in a much less degree, up to the present time. They like to lean on law. They think but meanly of the power or the persistence of love. The consequences are what we see. The Church cannot half do her work for lack of sufficient means, and those means the laity do not seem disposed to give her. Who can wonder, when he calls to mind the kind of training they have received? Who can wonder when he sees a society like that to which we have adverted holding its annual meeting without one bishop, save the Chairman, being present to assist?

Take, for example, the case of "the Curates' Augmentation Fund." The society for increasing the stipends of assistant curates held its first annual meeting on Monday at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archbishop of York, and no less than twelve bishops, sent letters of regret at not being able to attend and not a single bishop is set down as having been present. The report was of a somewhat lugubrious character. Newspaper writers, it stated, had frequently commented on the great change that has taken place in the position of

dering faith and love unnecessary—to obtain endowments for the clergy, and secure them by law. This has been the plan of the bishops. They have dry-nursed the sons of the Church into the ricketts. They are beginning, let us hope, to "be undeceived," as Mr. Hardy says, though they seem afraid to trust their own convictions. Their unbelief is the potent cause of Church-of-England niggardliness—their expectation, which the laity share, that in some unexplained way the working machinery which has got out of gear will right itself, "without any one moving in the matter." Poor curates! poor bishops! poor laity! They are all the victims of a failing system, and they wonder what on earth ails them, and how they are to become, "as others," healthy and strong in their ecclesiastical action.

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

A DISCUSSION at one of the last meetings of Convocation suggests one of the most interesting inquiries regarding the working of the State-Church as a financial institution. It arose on the "Consecration of Churchyards Bill" being brought before the Lower House. The enormous amount of time that was spent on the discussion of this Bill might suggest, to an Apostolical observer, some curious reflections as to the Apostolical character of the Established Church. Convocation is always spending its limited days upon such discussions. Canons and privileges form the staple of its work; and if ever it can get upon a subject which might have been popular a thousand years ago, it is sure to get upon it. It delights in the cobwebs of ecclesiastical lore, and it as carefully avoids the duties of the present day. "The Consecration of Churchyards"! Where does the title of this Bill carry us? What is consecration? What are its inestimable benefits? Was the Saviour buried in ground that had been formally consecrated after an Episcopal ceremony? Is it possible that the Apostles Peter and Paul neglected to have the places of their burial duly "consecrated"? Suppose that they did? Well, suppose? What would be the consequence? Would they be "awful" or otherwise? Did the omission affect their destinies after death, or in any manner the feelings of their survivors? No; that is not the question. The real question at issue, in the English Established Church, is not one of character, but one of fees. There is, as our readers are already aware, a Bill before the House of Lords for facilitating the process of "consecrating" additions to churchyards, but we understand from the discussions in Convocation, that there is this one difficulty in the way of the free passage of this measure—looked at from an Established Church point of view only—and that is, that the fees of registrars, apparitors, and all the other attendants on a bishop would have to be dispensed with. There is probably no such artificially constituted a body in existence as the Established Church of England. It cannot move a step in any direction without paid officers and clerks. It is, in fact, a gigantic machine for raising money for the performance of every office connected with the Christian religion. You are met, at every corner, with the demand of a "fee." Does it never occur, we wonder, to the more intelligent members of this body, that "fees" are not the entrance gate to the Christian religion? Does it never occur to them that the religious worship of half of the people of England is conducted without the payment of any fees whatever? A burial-place can be devoted to the use of Congregationalists or Baptists, and nobody ever dreams of registrar or apparitor standing in the way. Ministers' stipends and expenses of worship are also found, and without any fee or any five per cent. deduction for collecting them. The financial system of the Established Church is, in fact, the most

expensive and wasteful of all the systems of supporting religion. What money is contributed does not go to its proper purpose, it goes for the payment of "fees" to lawyers and officials. You cannot be christened, married, or buried, without a "fee." The ground in which you are to be buried cannot be "consecrated" without a "fee," and the church in which you worship cannot be built or altered without another "fee." What Churchmen contribute in this unproductive shape Nonconformists give without any per-centages, or any "fees" whatever, to the direct support of the Christian ministry and of Christian worship. As it now stands, the Consecration of Churchyards Bill is substantially approved by Convocation, and the Bishops' "fees" are at any rate saved.

Until a few days ago, we—journalists, and legally speaking, members of the Established Church though we are—were under the impression that the Twenty-ninth Canon had been formally and legally revised. We thought that if we should wish to present any of our children for baptism at our parish church, we might ourselves appear as godfathers, and, let us say, godmothers. But we have been under a mistake. The Twenty-ninth Canon is not yet revised. Two years ago it was under discussion in the Convocations of Canterbury and York, and we thought it had passed both those august and ghostly bodies, but we erred. It is still under discussion. The fact appears to be that the Convocation of Canterbury desired to assure, as a condition to sponsorship, the fact of actual communion with the Established Church, which Sir George Grey, on behalf of the Government, declined to accede to. It is now resolved that personal communion with the Established Church shall not be a condition, but simply the age at which a person might commune. The Convocation of York has yet to act, and then the Twenty-ninth Canon is to be finally settled. All possible facilities for baptism in the Established Church are to be given, for baptism by Dissenters or no baptism is among the dreaded alternatives.

What constitutes a "bishop"? It takes a very long time to find an answer to this question, and, indeed, we have not yet found one. We learn from the *John Bull* that the Bishop of Durham has prohibited the Bishop-coadjutor of Edinburgh from officiating in his diocese. In forwarding his prohibition, he of Durham, we are told, "ignores the episcopal character of his brother, pointedly addressing him as Dr. Morrell." On which the *Guardian* remarks, "Quite right, Dr. Morrell is not a lawful bishop, as by Act of Parliament there is no recognised bishop in Scotland." Is it really true then, that bishops are created by Act of Parliament only, and that there is no such thing as "apostolical succession"?

Last week a meeting of the members of the Tithe Redemption Fund was held at Willis's Rooms, an unnecessarily spacious place of meeting, for the attendance—although the Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair—was extremely small. We take note of the meeting from the speech of Dr. Irons, in which Dr. Irons said that "the times might come when the Church would be thrown entirely on the liberality of the people, and it was therefore well that they should become accustomed to lay by for its support with method and regularity—that the subsistence of the Church should not depend upon accidental benevolence. The anxious political position of the Church made the system of tithes more than ever necessary. He felt sure that, if separated from the State the Church could not long retain her property. He then spoke strongly in favour of the weekly offertory, and said that in the absence of due tithes it became a necessity."

#### COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS.

**NORTH BUCKS.**—The forty-ninth anniversary of the North Bucks Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches was held in the Congregational Church, Buckingham, on the 4th inst. In the morning, after the Scriptures had been read, and prayer offered by the Rev. J. S. Darley, of Marsh Gibbon, the Rev. Dr. Edmond, of London, preached an eloquent sermon. A public meeting was held in the afternoon, the Rev. S. Bellamy, pastor of the church, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. A. Nash, of Banbury. The secretary, the Rev. J. Slye, Potterspury, read the report, which entered largely into a number of interesting matters connected with the Congregational churches of the district. In the absence from illness of Mr. Chapman, of Newport Pagnell, the treasurer's account was read by the Rev. Josiah Bull, M.A., from which it appeared that eight churches in the association had received grants during the year. After the customary votes of thanks, an interesting general discussion followed concerning the working of the association, which was sustained by the Revs. J. Slye, Josiah Bull, H. A. Nash, and J. T. Gray, of

Olney; Mr. Walford, of Banbury; and other friends. Many excellent suggestions were made, and the evident determination of the friends was more earnestly to co-operate in efforts to improve the position and increase the usefulness of the association. In the evening, after the Scriptures had been read and prayer offered by the Rev. T. Lord, the Rev. Dr. Edmond again preached. Collections were made, and throughout the day the attendance was very encouraging.

**YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.**—The members of the above organisation held their session last week, at Hebden Bridge. The association consists of sixty-three churches, with a membership of more than 9,000 souls. The ministers and delegates met in large numbers on Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded at once, under the presidency of the Rev. J. Green, minister of the place, to the necessary and ordinary business of the year. After tea, they met in augmented numbers in the chapel, to hear a paper, written by the Rev. W. C. Upton, of Beverley, on the importance and conduct of Bible-classes. The paper was followed by a lively and interesting discussion. Next morning, Wednesday, there was a crowded attendance at the chapel, and the Rev. J. Makepeace preached an earnest sermon from Matt. xiii. 37; after which the circular letter to the association was read, on "Christian Female Agency," by the Rev. Dr. Evans, of Scarborough. The sittings were resumed at two o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the letters and reports from the churches. Their general spirit was full of encouragement. The evening was spent in a public meeting on behalf of the Itinerant Society, under the chairmanship of the respected treasurer, Alfred Crowther, Esq., of Lockwood. The Rev. Mr. Bunker, of Lockwood, read the report; after which appropriate and stirring addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Bloomfield; C. Short, M.A., of Sheffield; Mr. Cooke, also of Bradford; and other friends. On Thursday, the Rev. H. Dowson preached in the morning, a business meeting was held in the afternoon, and in the evening the Rev. W. Best, B.A., of Leeds, preached.

**WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.**—The annual meetings of this association were held at Bridport on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 4th, 5th, and 6th. The public services were well attended, and pervaded by an excellent spirit. On the Tuesday evening, after prayer by the Rev. E. Webb, of Tiverton, the Rev. R. Kerr, of Montacute, preached to the young from Psalm xvii. 4. The next morning, at seven o'clock, a goodly number assembled for prayer, and to hear an address from the Rev. S. Pearce, of Crewkerne. At eleven o'clock, prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Cox, and a sermon preached by the Rev. G. W. Humphreys, B.A., of Wellington, from John xx. 21. In the afternoon, the letters from the associated churches were read, the general tone of which was encouraging, although the clear increase reported was small, being at the rate of only two per church. At the evening service, the Rev. John Howe, of Waterbarn, read and prayed, after which the association sermon, on "Watching for souls," was preached by the Rev. J. Birt, B.A., of Weymouth. The administration of the Lord's Supper followed, at which the Rev. J. Price, of Exeter, presided. Thursday morning, at seven o'clock, there was another devotional service, with an address from the Rev. T. Baker. At eleven o'clock, the circular letter was read, on "Christian Churches—their spiritual character and mission," by the Rev. W. Dinnis, of Burnham. In the evening the public meeting of the association's Evangelistic Society was held—G. B. Owens, Esq., Mayor of Bridport, in the chair. The report was read by the secretary, and congratulated the friends of the society on the society's income being equal to the expenditure, and on the very encouraging amount of success which had attended the labours of their evangelists. In proof of the second of these particulars many interesting facts were given. The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. G. S. Keaney, of Taunton, and seconded by J. W. Sully, Esq. The following resolution was then moved by the Rev. W. Roberts, B.A., of London (Independent), seconded by the Rev. J. Perkins, of Bridgewater, and supported by the Rev. E. Edwards, of Chard:—

That this meeting, regarding Popery as unscriptural in doctrine and antagonistic in spirit to social liberty and mental independence, cannot but regard with alarm and abhorrence the so-called "Catholic Revival" in the Church of England, involving as that revival does a bold avowal and untiring inculcation of the dogmas and practices of the Papal Church; and would strongly urge upon the Churches a firm resistance of its teaching, assumptions, and encroachments, as alike anti-Scriptural and anti-Protestant, by a manly maintenance of the principle of our Biblical Nonconformity, an earnest advocacy of evangelical truth, and a faithful exemplification of the spiritual, the real, and the simple in life and worship, as opposed to the formal, the seeming, and the histrionic; that thus the attack upon us, whenever it comes, of the proposed Anglican "travelling friar" may be as powerless as man's inventions in conflict with God's inspirations.

This resolution was a kind of response to certain utterances of the Bishop of Salisbury in his recent charge. At the business conferences of the association the assembled brethren, in addition to the ordinary matters of their gathering, and their utterance on Ritualism, submitted at their public meeting, discussed and adopted amongst others the following resolutions:—

1. That this association, having regard to the spiritual nature of the Church of Christ, and also considering the present condition of the Established Church, desire to put on record their deep sense of the essential wrong and vast evils arising out of Church and State connection.

2. That the churches of the association be recommended to devote the third Lord's Day in July to special prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit, and to arrange for preaching tours as soon as practicable afterwards through the two districts into which the association is divided.

A social supper, followed by several addresses, closed

the engagements of the forty-fourth anniversary of the Western Association, and thus ended a series of services harmonious and very pleasant.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—The annual meetings of the Northamptonshire Association of Baptist Churches were held this year at Clipstone. On Tuesday, at eleven a.m., the business of the provident society was transacted. In the afternoon the letters from the different churches were read, and showed a total increase of 100 members. The circular letter on "The training of recent converts," written by the Rev. J. Mursell, of Kettering, was read in the evening at six o'clock; and some other business of a private nature was gone through. The Wednesday morning public service was largely attended, the aisles and every recess in the chapel being crowded. After singing, the Rev. T. H. Hollowell, of Olney, read and prayed, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Haydon, of Desborough, who preached a practical sermon from Heb. vi. 18. The association sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Nickalls, of Grey Friars-street, Northampton. A public dinner was provided in a marquee after the morning service. In the afternoon, at three, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of communicants of various churches, this being a novel feature in the day's services. The moderator, the Rev. J. Mursell, broke the bread. In the evening, the Rev. J. T. Brown preached an eloquent sermon. The Revs. R. Bradfield and J. P. Haddy also took part in the service. Collections were made during the day on behalf of the Association Fund. There was a large number present, especially on the second day. A petition in favour of the admission of Dissenters to the full privileges of the Universities was adopted. The weather was remarkably fine, and the gatherings in the neat little chapel at Clipstone, which has been so pleasingly restored, will no doubt be long remembered by the villagers.

**LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.**—On Wednesday, the annual meeting of the Associated Baptist Churches of Lancashire and Cheshire was held at the Baptist chapel, Ogden, a straggling yet prettily situated village about four miles from Rochdale. Although the village is not very populous, there are 172 members connected with the church, and 325 children attend the Sunday-school. The public meeting commenced at half-past two on Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. A. McLaren, of Manchester, presided, and delivered an interesting and eloquent introductory address. The Rev. S. Harris Booth, secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that in the fifty churches forming the association, there was a clear gain of members to the number of 617. It also appeared that in twenty Sunday-schools there has been a falling off of 485 scholars, and in twenty-two schools an increase of 642. On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held on behalf of the county mission. Mr. Henry Kelsall occupied the chair. The Rev. W. Ellison, of Manchester, read the secretary's report, from which it appeared that about a dozen missions at the present time were sustained with support from the mission fund, that the work was going on very satisfactorily, and that large sums of money were raised towards reducing the debts on the chapels, and a hope was entertained that the missions would soon become self-sustaining. Mr. G. T. Kemp read the treasurer's statement, showing that the total receipts were £592 2s. 9d., and that there was now a balance of £268 12s. 10d. At the meeting on Thursday afternoon, the Rev. A. McLaren presided as moderator. The first business was the appointment of a secretary in the place of the Rev. Mr. Booth, who is about to remove to London. The Rev. John L. Whitely was elected to the vacant office. The Rev. H. S. Brown, of Liverpool, moved that in future the vice-moderator one year be the moderator the year ensuing. Mr. Ellison seconded this resolution, and it was carried unanimously. The Rev. H. S. Brown next moved a resolution to the fact that the vice-moderator alternately be a layman. This resolution was readily seconded and carried. Four churches which had made application were admitted into the association, namely, Everton Chapel, Liverpool; Colne, Furness, and Egremont. The circular letter by the Rev. J. Owen, read in the morning, was adopted. Mr. George Foster, of Sabden, was elected moderator for the ensuing year. The business was concluded on Thursday, and throughout the meetings had been numerously attended.

#### CONGREGATIONALISM IN SOUTH WALES.

##### CARDIFF.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the foundation-stone of a new Congregational chapel was laid in Hannah-street, Cardiff, making the third in that town. It is intended for the English-speaking Nonconformists in that town. The new building, including the purchase of the land, is estimated to cost 3,500*l.*, towards which the English Chapel-building Society have guaranteed the interest upon the 1,500*l.* which will be borrowed for the erection on a mortgage for six years. The ceremony of Tuesday was very well attended. Round in front of the platform were the different Congregational schools which meet at the docks, the principal one being the Patrick-street School, which is attached to the church to be erected in Hannah-street. The children having sung a hymn, the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, of London, offered prayer. The Rev. J. Davies, the pastor, then read the inscription which, together with various newspapers, including the *Nonconformist*, were placed in a bottle and deposited underneath the stone. His wife presented Mr. H. O. Wills, of Bristol, with the silver trowel, which was of elegant design and workmanship, and enclosed in a morocco case lined with silk velvet. Mr. Wills, in the course of an address suitable to the occasion, said that he had brought his tools with him,

but would gratefully accept the present, and add it to the many already in his possession which, when he was removed from this world, he should hand down to his fourteen children. The stone having been duly laid, Mr. Morley addressed a few words to the people assembled. The closing hymn was then sung, and the Rev. H. Richard having offered up a short prayer, the interesting proceedings terminated.

In the evening a public meeting, presided over by S. Morley, Esq., was held at the Charles-street Congregational Chapel. The CHAIRMAN called upon Dr. Rees to move the first resolution, which was to the effect that the meeting greatly rejoiced at the successful efforts which had been put forward by the Welsh Nonconformists to evangelise the Principality of Wales. In his view the Welsh had done most to evangelise the Principality. Thirty, forty, and fifty years ago they established self-supporting churches in the centres of large populations at a time when there were hardly a dozen persons in the district who spoke the English language. His own denomination within the last seven years had built many chapels, and these had been erected in new localities to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing population. Alluding next to the difficulties to be met with in the rapidly increasing population, he mentioned that within the last ten years, or between 1861 and 1861, the population of Glamorganshire had increased 100,000, and he was of opinion that the increase for the present decade would be still larger. Most of the new residents were English. The large addition to the Welsh population were English emigrants, who had worked a great change in the character of the people, and also in the language spoken.

Even among Welsh families, English had now become the general medium of communication, and he knew of hundreds of instances where the parents of children could not speak a word of English, where they constantly spoke to their children in Welsh and received replies from them in English, and thus by the next generation these, who would then be parents, would be speaking English, and the Welsh be almost, if not entirely, forgotten. There would, however, be still Welsh congregations—Welsh would not be driven out of the isolated valleys and mountains of Carnarvon and Carmarthen. In Swansea there were but few old or even middle-aged people speaking Welsh. They all appeared to have come there from other districts, and most of those attending other places of worship, as the Established Church, were descendants from Dissenters, and in canvassing for his chapel he had found many persons willing to subscribe, as their fathers or grandfathers had been Baptists. It now became necessary for them to endeavour to meet the wants of the English people. On the part of the Welsh, he thought much had been done, but for the accommodation of the English portion of the population he thought a very great deal might be done. They had built chapels for English services in Tredegar, Beaufort, Ebbw Vale, Brynmawr, and many other places. And besides these places, many small English congregations met in schoolrooms, or any other place where they can find a convenient room. They had not attempted much in large towns, as they must have something on a grand scale; but this must be done before long, as they would not like to see that the wealth of Swansea and Cardiff, and other places, should be held entirely by others, and they now must make an effort to do something upon a large scale.

The Rev. J. DARRINGTON, of Newport, next addressed the meeting, and was followed by the Rev. J. DAVIS, who said that out of a population of 55,000 in Cardiff, the Church supplied religious accommodation for less than 20,000. He stated that towards the cost of the new chapel Mr. Morley had given 250*l.*, Mr. John Crosley, 100*l.*, Mr. H. O. Wills, 50*l.*, Mr. Jope, 50*l.* Several other sums were mentioned of 50*l.*, down to 10*l.*, and also that the Patrick-street congregation had given 150*l.*, making a total of 900*l.*, and he hoped before the meeting closed that the sum promised would amount to nearly 2,000*l.*

The CHAIRMAN in the course of his speech said that, considering the want of religious means among the English in the Principality, he was anxious for the construction of a large number of inexpensive rooms, to be erected in the least possible time, that within the next three years 500 of these might be erected, affording accommodation to 300, 400, or 500 people; and these, he thought, should be got up at little more than 1*l.* a sitting. He knew how difficult money was to obtain, and he was desirous to make it go as far as possible. Respecting the chapel the foundation stone of which they had laid that day, he should be glad to contribute still further to the cost of its construction if it was required. He had given his 250*l.*, and he now wanted some other persons to take his stand beside him, and he should then be willing to increase his donation another 250*l.* The Rev. HENRY RICHARD and the Rev. J. C. GALLAWAY then addressed the meeting, and were followed by the Rev. H. OLIVER, of Newport. A vote of thanks to Mr. Wills and Mr. Morley, was moved by the Rev. J. WAITS and seconded by Mr. BULLUPS. The Rev. J. DAVIES, subsequently announced that Mr. Morley had promised 5,000*l.* in the next three years to meet the necessities of the English in South Wales, on condition that twenty-five inexpensive places of worship were erected in the course of that time.

#### SWANSEA.

On Thursday last a public meeting was held in the Rev. Dr. Rees's chapel, Swansea, to promote the establishment of three new Congregational churches for the English-speaking population of that town and the Congregational missions in South Wales. Mr. Samuel Morley and the Rev. J. H. Wilson, the treasurer and secretary of the Home Missionary Society, were present, and also the Rev. Henry Richard, from London, and many of the Welsh ministers from different parts of the Principality.

Mr. MORLEY was called to the chair. He said he had a hearty regard for and sympathy with the work

in which the respected pastor of that church was engaged, and he esteemed it a privilege to be present, to strengthen his hands and encourage his heart in his present most spirited effort to provide additional churches for the English population of Swansea. It was impossible to look around them in that beautiful chapel, and on the congregation which assembled in it, without being impressed with the disinterested character of the new undertakings which Dr. Rees was promoting, for there he had, as a Welsh minister, "feathered"—if he might so speak—"his own nest," and yet went out beyond it and sought to provide additional means of grace for a people of another tongue, but still their brothers. And now, with regard to the question of providing chapels and missions for the English in Wales, he would not like to say a word which would tend to damp the ardour of their Welsh brethren in doing their own work as Welshmen, but still he must say that, looking to the progress of the English language in this Principality, and the English settlers in that part of it in particular, he did not see how they could escape the conclusion that the Welsh should cease to be the language of Wales. ("No, no.") Well, but let that be as it may, one thing was clear, the English population are increasing rapidly, and as it was clear that many of them were living in a state of great spiritual destitution, they must be prepared to deal with them, not by the help of the State, for the State had nothing to do within the precincts of the Christian Church—(Hear, hear)—but by establishing Christian agencies, and working them in such a way as would call forth personal consecration, in loving sympathy, so as to reach the hearts of the people. There was larger provision made in Wales for the accommodation of the native population, and a larger proportion of that population in attendance on the means of grace, than was to be found in any other part of England, but for thousands of English settlers in Swansea there was no accommodation at all. (Hear.) Now, he was glad to find that Dr. Rees had already opened one new place as a preaching-station, and that he had the foundation laid of a chapel in one of the finest streets, for which he undertakes to raise 2,000*l.* towards the cost of the building; towards that sum he (Mr. Morley) had given 300*l.*, but if they would support Dr. Rees in this effort, so that the money would be raised within a year from that time, he would make his contribution 500*l.*—(Hear, hear)—and also help the others, but always on the principle that they should, to the extent of their ability, help themselves. But he would, above all, urge the need of more spiritual life. That was the true source of Christian liberality and Christian effort. He would not undervalue agency. On the contrary, he had a very exalted estimate of the value of Congregationalism, meaning by that term to include the Baptists as well as the Congregationalists; but he was afraid that they were losing that simplicity of worship and doctrine for which the denomination had been distinguished—(Hear)—and drifting into a kind of ritualism and symbolism which would eat out the heart of their religious life, for they might depend on it that it would not be by mediæval architecture, ritual worship, or memorial windows, that they would bring the world to the rule of Christ. (Applause.) The Rev. Dr. Rees gave an account of the work doing in Swansea to promote the establishment of three new churches among the English population—one on the other side of the water already opened; one among the working classes in a new and rising district on that side; and one in the centre of a new locality, where the wealthier part of the inhabitants will to a great extent reside. A new schoolroom had been opened, and a site secured in one of these two places, and a site purchased and the foundations laid of a new chapel in the other. For all this they required a large sum of money, but he was quite sure that the work would be done.

The Rev. J. M. DAVIES, of Cardiff, gave an account of what had been done since 1860 for the establishment of English interests in South Wales, from which it appeared that twelve new places had been opened, a decaying station renewed, and he could not but feel that they were in hopeful circumstances.

The Rev. HENRY RICHARD adduced many statistics to show that the English population in Wales was the chief source of crime and vice, and urged the importance of establishing Christian churches and Christian missions, both for the sake of the weak population and those who were settling amongst them. He was not surprised to find that in Glamorganshire especially, where the influx of English had been greatest, deterioration in the morals of the people had been most painfully apparent, for most of the English settlers had never had religious training, never enjoyed the privileges of the Welsh; and what could they expect but the very state of things which he had described? But he was prepared from his lengthened experience of the English people to say that Christian England had a warm heart towards Wales, and they need not go beyond the chair that night for an example of its devotedness and liberality for which they could not be too thankful to God. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. H. WILSON said that nothing could be more clear than that they had now got hold of the right principle in their endeavours to promote home evangelisation among the English population of South Wales. At one time the Home Missionary Society spent large sums of money in supporting agencies direct from London, but in 1860 the committee of the society resolved to work through local means. They arranged for a conference to be held at Marthyr, which was attended by their treasurer,

and adjourned to meet at Cardiff, when a Welsh Association was formed. The results which had attended the working of that association Mr. Davies had set before the meeting, and although the society had not been able to do all that it desired, they had made grants equal in amount to those made by the association for nine or ten stations, some of which promised soon to be self-supporting.

Several other ministers addressed the meeting, and resolutions were passed embodying the sentiments which the speakers expressed.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of this association was held on Wednesday, in the Unitarian chapel, Brixton. The meeting was preceded by a sermon by the Rev. J. L. Short, of Sheffield, after which James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., formerly M.P. for North Lancashire, presided. There was a large attendance, including Sir John and Lady Bowring, Mr. Alderman J. C. Lawrence, Miss Mary Carpenter, S. Courtauld, Esq., J. C. Murch, Esq., J.P., and many ministers belonging to the association. The chairman said they were assembled at their forty-second anniversary, and he thought they might congratulate themselves upon the pleasant circumstances under which they had met. It was important for them to know whether they were stationary. He believed they were increasing, and quoted the increase of chapels in Lancashire and Yorkshire in support of that belief. On the whole it seemed to him that, as far as new districts were concerned, a considerable increase had taken place. Many orthodox Dissenters, and many in the Church of England, sympathised with Unitarians to an extent which they could never have anticipated. (Cheers.) Mr. Alderman Lawrence presented the treasurer's statement, from which it appeared that the income of the society had amounted to 1,080*l.* The Rev. R. B. Aspland, M.A., secretary, next read an abstract of the forty-second annual report, which commenced with an allusion to some differences respecting the constitution of the association during the past year, and the expression of a confident hope that for the time to come there will be more united action among the friends of liberal Christianity. The report then gave an interesting account of the relations of the society with the Unitarian churches of Transylvania, which annually send over a student to complete his education at Manchester New College. A narrative was given of Miss Mary Carpenter's recent visit to India, and her unsectarian labours to promote female education, as well as her reports on the condition and prospects of the Unitarian missions in Calcutta and Madras. The report gave an encouraging account of the condition of missions connected with the association in the North of England and Scotland, referred to the formation of a theological library for the use of members and all free inquirers recommended by them, and to the distribution of books and tracts during the year. In the department of protection of civil rights, the report stated that action had been taken in co-operation with other Nonconforming bodies in preventing the probable desecration of Bunhill-fields Burial-ground, where lie the remains of many of the most eminent Dissenters and Unitarians of the last and present centuries. The Yarmouth remarriage case, the case of Mr. J. B. Grant, the Church-rate martyr, a member of the Unitarian denomination, were next noticed; and, after a tribute of respect to members deceased during the year, the report concluded with an expression of an earnest desire to welcome in a broad and catholic spirit any friends of liberal Christianity who may be disposed to co-operate in diffusing a knowledge of the simple truths of Christianity, in promoting religious liberty and true Christian charity. The report of the special committee appointed to consider how far the British and Foreign Unitarian Society could be modified, so as more completely to meet the wants and acquire the confidence and support of all liberal Christian churches, was then brought up. The committee had met several times, and at the second of their sessions it was proposed that the association should henceforth bear the title of "The British and Foreign Free Church Association." The resolutions, however, in which this recommendation occurred were withdrawn; also a series of propositions which were submitted. Ultimately the following resolution was carried:—"That, in order to place the two agencies in harmony, it be recommended to the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, in retaining the functions to which Unitarian doctrine attaches as a permanent condition, to relinquish the principle of congregational representation."

On Thursday the proceedings of the association were followed by a dinner at the Crystal Palace, at which there was a party of some 400 ladies and gentlemen. The chair was occupied by James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S. On giving the toast, "Civil and religious liberty all the world over," the chairman said that the numerous party then present, two-thirds of whom came from the country, was a proof that the Unitarian body was not diminishing. There was no country where there was so large a measure of civil and religious liberty enjoyed as Great Britain, and as a body the Unitarians desired that all countries on the face of the globe should be similarly favoured. Sir John Bowring, in responding to the toast, was loudly cheered. He said he felt it a privilege and a honour to respond to that time-honoured toast. Unitarianism declared for liberty of thought, and if there was any Unitarianism in connection with which mind was imprisoned, to that he owed no allegiance. (Cheers.) In propos-

ing "The British and Foreign Unitarian Association," the chairman said it was founded about half a century ago, when Unitarians were exposed to persecution. The society was formed to defend them. It had an income of about 1,000*l.*, and the association had been the means of doing a large amount of good by the distribution of books and the encouragement of churches and ministers. The toast was responded to by the Rev. B. Aspland, who denied that Unitarianism was on the decline. Mr. Herbert New next proposed "Our American Brethren," a toast which was responded to by Dr. Lothrop, Hon. W. Abbott, and Mr. Moore. The remaining toasts were, "May our people be prepared by education to use wisely a full measure of freedom in Church and State," and "The earnest and true men of all Churches." The last was responded to by the Rev. W. Kirkus, of Hackney, who said:—

There were worse restraints than those of the Thirty-nine Articles. Those articles had to be interpreted by grave judges, men holding different opinions, who inquired what the law meant, and not what a particular clique wished it to mean; but against the restraints of a vague public opinion there was no remedy. In that case there were no judges to appeal to, and there was the utmost need that men placed in that difficulty should encourage one another, whether there were creeds or no creeds in the body to which they belonged, in thinking earnestly and speaking honestly on every conceivable subject. (Cheers.) After all, the religious questions about which men disputed most turned on exceedingly subtle metaphysical points—points on which even persons of the strictest orthodoxy would not venture to pronounce a final opinion. Even such persons would confess that the Trinity and the future state of mankind were grave mysteries; and when the orthodox acknowledged that their terms were inadequate, why should they try to force them upon others? (Cheers.) What was required was, that some Socrates should, as it were, go amongst men, making them doubt, not confirming, but shaking existing beliefs. In conclusion, he referred to the course now pursued by the Dissenters' chapel-building associations as one opposed to the spirit of religious liberty.

Among the remaining sentiments were, "Free Churches all over the World," and "The President."

**ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—At to-day's sitting Lord Amberley's Sunday Lectures Bill will come on for second reading; and at the same sitting the Church-rate Abolition Bill will be discussed in committee, Mr. Hubbard's Church-rates Regulation Bill being also on the paper.

**REPORTED LOSS OF THE JOHN WILLIAMS.**—Some days ago the directors of the London Missionary Society received intelligence that their missionary ship had been wrecked on Savage Island. The news came through the family of Captain Oughton, of the ship *Nimrod*, who wrote to his friends from Valparaiso, whether he had come from the South Pacific for repairs. Another report to the same effect has arrived from New York, via San Francisco and Tahiti, but no particulars are given. This report was posted at Lloyd's. In his letter of the 2nd April, after describing some bad weather, in which his own ship had sprung a leak, Captain Oughton says:—"We saw a canoe putting off to us showing a letter in their hands; we brought to and took the letter; and it was from the Rev. Mr. Lawes, of Savage Island, to inform us that the missionary ship John Williams was wrecked, and that all were saved, and that the missionaries and their wives were staying at his (Mr. Lawes') house." He (the captain) also adds that he could see the wreck about two miles off from his ship. These details being so circumstantial, the directors cannot but fear that there must be some truth in the story; and, knowing how greatly several missionaries in the Eastern Pacific must be inconvenienced in case of any such accident to the ship, they have already adopted measures for securing them supplies. Full information is anxiously looked for by the next Panama and Australian mails.

**CHURCH-GOING IN THE UNITED STATES.**—A clergyman of St. Louis says that on pleasant Sundays about 12,000 out of the 205,000 people in St. Louis are to be found in church. In St. Joseph, Mo., one person in ten is a church-member.

**THE REV. HENRY CHRISTOPHERSON.**—late minister of New College Chapel, and who may be remembered as having some time ago carried on a correspondence with Mr. Gladstone on comprehension, was ordained a deacon of the Church of England by the Bishop of London on Sunday.

**CHESHUNT COLLEGE.**—Our advertising columns announce the ninety-ninth anniversary festival of Cheshunt College. Mr. Aveling, of Kingsland, the biographer of John Clayton, senior, one of the students selected by Lady Huntingdon herself, whose characteristic letters to him are published in the recent memoir, appears very appropriately as preacher on the occasion.

**THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.**—who has been suffering from the gout, is better. On Monday week he preached sermons in the open air at the little hamlet of Peppard, about six miles from Reading. Upwards of 3,000 persons assembled from surrounding towns and villages. Mr. Spurgeon alluded to his illness in the course of his remarks. He had had the gout in his left leg, and he had preached standing on the other. He had not had the gout in his tongue, and

he was not aware that people preached with their legs. He supposed that he should have the gout pretty often, for he was his father's eldest son, and inherited his good qualities. He was thankful to say that the gout had not caused him to relinquish a single ministerial duty.

**GOWN v. SURPLICE.**—A change has been made in the order to be observed for the future at the London ordinations. Formerly the instruction was, "Gentlemen will appear in black gowns with bands, and without academic hoods." This has been altered into the following:—"Gentlemen will appear in surplices, and with their academic hoods. Candidates for priest's orders will wear stoles."—*Church Review.*

**COLLEGE FELLOWSHIPS.**—The *Guardian* accepts the division on Mr. Fawcett's bill as decisive:—sooner or later, and rather sooner than later, Churchmen must, it says, be prepared to see Dissenting "Fellows" as they already see Dissenting graduates. "It is obvious," says our High-Church contemporary, "that the denominational mode of employing the college revenues, which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Hardy alike, assuming their partial alienation, stand out for, involves the erection of Dissenting colleges in the Universities, out of the revenues of the existing colleges."

**THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS AND GOVERNMENT AID TO EDUCATION.**—At one of the sittings of the Primitive Methodist Conference held last week at Luton, the question of receiving Government grants for day-schools was considered. The discussion was very animated, and continued for several hours, when the following resolution was passed:—

That the question of obtaining Government grants in aid of our day-schools having been submitted to the consideration of the quarterly meetings of the various English stations, and while 117 circuits are favourable to receiving such grants, 136 are against it, and nearly 100 have expressed no opinion on the subject, the Conference deems it premature to express any decisive opinion at present; but a committee shall be appointed to collect and condense information on the subject, such information to be laid before the next December quarterly meetings; and the next March quarterly meetings shall be desired to express their views to the next Conference, and the Conference shall be desired to consider the subject, and adopt such a view with regard thereto as it shall deem best.

**A BURIAL CASE IN HEREFORDSHIRE.**—In a parish in this county lived an old woman whose infirmities made her anxious to go and reside with her daughter, to be properly nursed in her last illness. She died, and an application was made to the clergyman where she had previously lived to bury her. The incumbent agreed to this, but subsequently changed his mind, and said that under no circumstances would he allow the corpse to be buried in his churchyard. The application was then made to allow the body to be buried in the graveyard of the parish where the poor woman died, but the squire of the parish here interposed, declared the churchyard was his private property, and forbade the burial. The corpse was consequently kept eleven days, and at last interred in another parish.

**MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CHURCH IN WALES.**—The *Herald* publishes a contradiction of an incident of Parliamentary debate, unreported in the morning papers, but published by the *Record* from a private source. The paragraph in the *Record* was to the effect that Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons "that he was prepared to deal with Wales exactly as with Ireland." Upon reading this, the Rev. D. Williams, rector of Nannerch, near Mold, enclosed the paragraph to Mr. Gladstone, and asked if it were true. Mr. Williams received in reply an assurance that "the statement is false," and the following explanation:—"What really took place in the House of Commons was this. A member interrupted Mr. Gladstone in his speech by calling out 'Wales,' and, by way of getting rid of him, Mr. Gladstone replied, 'When you make a motion about the Church in Wales, I will speak upon it.'"

**USE OF ROBERTSON'S SERMONS BY PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS.**—The *Perthshire Advertiser* is responsible for the following:—"In our article on the union question two weeks ago, we noticed the great popularity of the sermons of the late Rev. Frederick Robertson, of Brighton. We have now to add—and it is right that Dr. Begg should know it—that they are much in favour (their so-called heterodoxy notwithstanding) with ministers in the United Presbyterian Church. In proof of which, two of the ministers of that Church, within the last five or six weeks, preached or recited, in a United Presbyterian pulpit in Perth, on a Sabbath-day, two of Robertson's sermons. One of the rev. gentlemen gave Robertson word for word; the other made selections from more than one of his discourses. The preachers gave the sermons as their own, believing, no doubt, that they could not have given better or as good. But what will Dr. Begg think of it?"

**THE SUNDAY LECTURES BILL.**—On Friday a deputation waited upon the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, at the Home Office, Whitehall, in opposition to the "Sunday Lectures Bill," which is now before Parliament. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Kinnaird, M.P. Among those present were Mr. Holden, M.P., Mr. J. Hardy, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Lycett, Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, Mr. Joseph Hoare, Sir Charles Fox, Mr. R. Baxter, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Braithwaite, the Rev. Sir Nicholas Chinnery, the Rev. Henry Howarth, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D., Canon Champneys, the Rev. Dr. Osborne, Lieutenant-Colonel Gabb, Mr. Sydney Geddes, Commander Knox, Captain Littlehales, Major Giberne, Mr. H. Carre Tucker, Mr. Lord, &c. Mr. Kinnaird, in introduction, stated that letters regretting their inability to attend had been received from the Archbishop of

Canterbury, and the Bishops of Winchester, London, Norwich, and Carlisle. A memorial against the bill having been read, Mr. Hardy said he would lay before his colleagues the views which were expressed, and he had no doubt they would receive their serious consideration. He was not in a position to pledge his colleagues on the subject, but personally his desire was that nothing should be done to invalidate the keeping of Sunday as a day of rest.

**THE PUBLIC DEDICATION OF CHILDREN.**—On Sunday week a somewhat novel service was held at the Edmonton Congregational Church. On the previous Sunday, the minister, the Rev. Arthur Hall, referred to the recent children's dedication services at the Rev. Edward White's, and invited Baptist parents to bring their children for public dedication on the following Sunday. At the close of the usual morning service, Mr. Hall briefly referred to the disputed points of infant baptism, and stated that several in his congregation, whilst not seeing Scriptural authority for infant baptism, were anxious publicly to dedicate their children to God, and to ask for their prayers of God's people on their behalf. The parents with the children to be dedicated then assembled round the pulpit. The whole of the children were dedicated in prayer, and then seven children were baptized, and an additional short prayer was offered for the eleven children whose parents were Baptists, the names of the children being read by the minister.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC PASTORALS.**—Two "pastorals" were read on Sunday at all the Roman Catholic Churches under Dr. Manning, addressed by that prelate to his flock. The first had reference to the Roman Catholic adults and children—more especially the latter—who are inmates of workhouses, and concerns their religious instruction. The archbishop reminds them that according to law the adults are entitled to call for the ministrations of priests of their communion; and, with respect to children, that their parents, nearest relations, or god-parents are by law entitled to demand that the children shall be instructed in Roman Catholic schools. The second pastoral and more lengthy document was occupied with the religious aspect of Christendom, but more especially of the Christianity of Great Britain. Dr. Manning considers that society is now no longer separated into sects, and no one any longer proposes a new heresy, but the world is divided into the party of belief and the party of unbelief. Men no longer hold a little more or a little less; but all, or none at all. He notices that controversy no longer interests, and he expresses solicitude that other denominations therefore should co-operate with the Roman Catholics for the promotion of the social and moral welfare of the whole body of the people. He sees in this aspect of the religious dispositions of the country the ultimate advantage of his own principles, and he especially distinguishes the progress made in that direction during the last fifteen years. Generally he holds that the Roman Catholic Church occupies a triumphant position, especially advertising to what he deems the evidence thereof manifested in the assemblage of so many prelates of that church now being held in Rome at the instance of the Pope, and to which, it may be observed, Dr. Manning proceeded himself several days back. Dr. Grant, of St. George's, Southwark, has also proceeded to Rome, to be present at the eighteenth centenary of the martyrdom of St. Peter, the ceremonies connected with which open on Thursday next.

**A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP AND HIS CONGREGATION.**—The beauty, fashion, and wealth of Roman Catholic Liverpool have received a tremendous public snubbing from Dr. Goss, their bishop. It appears that St. George's Industrial Schools in that city have been mismanaged—chiefly through want of funds—and have got into difficulties, and that the Bishop of Liverpool has taken them in hand, raised money at his own risk to set them right again, and opened collecting-boxes in the Liverpool chapels for their relief. In the largest and best attended of these chapels four thousand of the faithful have been hearing mass every Sunday during the six weeks of Lent, and have passed by these boxes every time they entered and every time they left their place of worship. But when the bishop opened the boxes on Easter Sunday, confident that their contents would be sufficient to free the St. George's Schools from all debts, he found, to his astonishment and grief, that they contained but 19s. 7d., whereupon he preached a sermon to his wealthy flock that seems to have made their ears tingle. It concluded in the following words:—"I had hoped to have complimented you on your good deeds, to have praised your charity to the poor, and to have parted from you with my blessing. But how can my lips speak a benison on those who have treated Christ's poor as you have done—who have closed your hands against the needy, and have shut your ears to the wail of the hungry? From you I appeal to the Great God of Heaven, whose image you behold crucified upon that cross, and who will come in power and majesty to judge you—before whom every shortcoming will be revealed, and who will tell you to depart!—'Because I was hungry, and you gave me not to eat; I was thirsty, and you gave me not to drink; sick and in prison, and you visited me not'; and vain will be your remonstrance, 'Lord, when did we see Thee hungry and gave Thee not to eat; thirsty, and gave Thee not to drink; sick and in prison, and visited Thee not?' 'As long as you did it not to one of these my loved ones, you did it not to me. Depart!'" The bishop delivered the first part of his sermon in a colloquial tone of remonstrance;

but when he began to speak of the neglect of the poor, Dr. Goss's voice gradually swelled into a full level tone. The attention of his hearers meantime visibly quickened under the influence of the speaker to a point of breathless expectancy, and when the bishop had arrived at the expression "Depart!" his voice was resonant with such rhetoric force that the congregation seemed to wither under the word. His lordship left the pulpit without pronouncing the usual blessing on the congregation.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

**ANOTHER BURIAL SCANDAL.**—A correspondent sends us the following:—"Will you kindly give me a short space to relate the following facts?—A few days ago the ancient village of St. Athan, in Glamorganshire, was thrown into a state of great excitement by the refusal of the Rev. H. Morgan, the rector, to perform the Burial Service over the body of a respectable labouring man of the name of Ebenezer Williams. On the 2nd inst. the poor man died, after a very short illness. Being a native of Bristol, his wife and family were in that city at the time, and the arrangements were made to bury the deceased on the 5th. The rev. gentleman was consulted on the subject, and six o'clock on the evening of that day was appointed as the time of interment. That hour being about the time the peasants of the village left their work for the day, and many of them having expressed a wish to pay their last tribute to the departed, it was thought better to leave it half-an-hour later for their sake. This exhortation was spoken to, and said a little delay was of no consequence. It may be well to understand that the rector, the corpse, and the church, were all within about a hundred yards of each other. Just about the time the corpse was to be taken out, the news came that the rev. gentleman would not come. One of the deceased's sons and a respectable farmer went and saw the rector at his house, but they could not prevail upon him to alter his decision. His answer was, 'It is now gone six o'clock; I shall not come to-night; I will come to-morrow at nine o'clock.' There were several reasons why it was important the interment should take place that evening, with which the clergyman was well acquainted. The deceased had already been dead three days, and his body lay in the only room of a small cottage occupied by a poor man with whom Williams had lodged. His family had also come the distance of eighty miles to pay their last act of respect to their departed relative, and one or two of the deceased sons held important offices in a post-office, and were bound to return that evening. However, notwithstanding all these facts, which were told to the rector, he still had the heart and conscience to refuse to perform the funeral rites. But although the priest passed by, there were Samaritans in the village to take compassion. Fortunately, there was a Wesleyan chapel close by. Permission was immediately given to bury the deceased there. Preparations were at once made, and a grave was dug. There was no Dissenting minister in St. Athan, and the time was too short to send for one. No thanks to the rector, the poor man Williams was not, however, cast into his grave like a dog; some Christian friend of a different stamp read a portion of Scripture at the grave, prayers were offered, and a hymn was sung. A large number of the inhabitants were present on the occasion, and greatly sympathised with the friends in their trouble. How long will such a course of things be tolerated? I may remark, in conclusion, that the Rev. H. Morgan receives 500*l.* a year for his clerical labours, and has besides a large cultivation of land, as many as 200 acres or more. How far such conduct as I have referred to is consistent with the Gospel of Christ, which he every Sunday preaches, your readers may judge."

### Religious Intelligence.

**STEPNEY.**—On Tuesday evening, June 4th, a service was held in the Burdett-road Congregational church, Stepney, commemorative of the opening of the church, which took place about a year ago. The Rev. Dr. Raleigh preached on the occasion. A statement was made by the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., from which it appeared that about 1,300*l.* was needed to free the ground and building from debt. The need of schoolrooms, for which a site had been purchased, was beginning to be felt, and funds were required for their erection. Mr. Kennedy earnestly commended the work at Burdett-road to the sympathy and help of Christian people. The collection after the service amounted to 10*l.*

**BRIXTON-HILL.**—An effort is being made to secure a more suitable place of worship for the use of Congregationalists in this neighbourhood. For some years the want of a better building has been felt by many persons deeply interested in the prosperity of the denomination in this immediate locality. The present pastor (Rev. E. Bolton) and his friends are making an earnest attempt to gather a congregation at "Union Chapel," and with much encouragement. But they feel that a new building is essential to the complete success of their work. Hence the appeal in our advertisement sheet to-day. The sum required will be from four to five thousand pounds. Towards this a good proportion has been promised by those connected with the congregation. The effort is worthy of attention and practical help.

**SPECIAL PRAYER FOR THE CHILDREN OF CHRISTIAN PARENTS.**—On Thursday morning, in accordance with an invitation issued by the Evangelical Alliance, a public meeting was held in Freemasons' Hall, to commence a day of special

prayer for the children of Christian parents. Captain Trotter presided, and there were present the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, M.A., Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, the Rev. Dr. Raleigh, of Islington, Bishop Payne, from America, the Rev. Clarmont Skrine, the Rev. J. Offord, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, and other gentlemen. After a hymn and reading a passage of Scripture, the chairman opened the proceedings, and stated the order of the proposed arrangements. Intercession would be made for the unconverted, orphans, those separated from home, the converted, the afflicted, the tempted children at school, and those who had gone forth to the active occupations of life. He then read letters asking for prayers on behalf of the children. The next speaker was the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, who made only a few remarks on the value of prayer and the special value of united prayer; after which he prayed earnestly for children of various classes, that they might early be subjected to deep religious convictions. Bishop Payne next offered up a prayer that children might be enabled to walk in the ways of grace and usefulness, becoming daily more wise and useful in their day and generation. Dr. Raleigh, minister of Harecourt Chapel, Islington, then delivered an address. He said that nothing curious or elaborate was needed in a meeting like that. The simpler their thoughts were the better. In all the efforts in carrying out the objects the meeting had in view he recommended faithfulness, tenderness, thoughtfulness, and hopefulness. Children would soon find out, without appearing to think anything about it, how much Christian fidelity there was in their parents, and would never believe what was told them in words unless it was endorsed by the irresistible influence of a consistent daily life. He strongly urged the duty of parental authority, especially in days like these of theological relenting and softness. Many exercised authority too much, but then in such cases it ceases to be Christian authority—on the contrary it was irritating and depressing. Some parents were continually commanding, checking, restraining, but such a course would never engender a true and loving obedience. Such harshness occasioned a feeling of despondency, and thus many a little life which might, under proper training, have been like that of Samuel, passed away as a loose and unregulated thing, driven about by the chances and the circumstances which surround it. At the same time, he thought still more evil was inflicted by over-indulgence of children. They should always cherish a feeling of tender, cheerful confidence; for discouragement and despondency would come soon enough and darkly enough if they let them. As Christian parents, they were bound not to give way to gloomy feelings such as those, because it was impossible to foretell by what instrumentalities God would work. Never let them be discouraged, but let them go on day after day, always sowing the seed, and always cheerfully looking for the harvest. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. Clarmont Skrine and the Rev. John Offord, after which the Rev. Joshua C. Harrison closed the meeting with prayer and the benediction. In the evening the meeting was resumed, when Mr. S. A. Blackwood presided, and the address was given by the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, M.A., minister of Belgrave Episcopal Chapel.

**NICHOL-STREET RAGGED-SCHOOLS.**—The twenty-ninth anniversary of these schools, which have been productive of so much good in the neighbourhood of Bethnal-green, was celebrated on Wednesday evening by a social gathering in Myddelton Hall, Islington, of an unusually interesting character. We need hardly inform our readers that the schools are in connection with the Rev. Henry Allon's church, and that they are maintained by the untiring efforts of several of the members and friends belonging to it. A numerous company sat down to tea, and afterwards the Rev. H. Allon presided over the proceedings of the evening. After prayer had been offered by Rev. Dr. Mullens, the chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting. He said this was the annual meeting of the Nichol-street Schools, but it was somewhat more than that. They met to celebrate the extinction of the debt on the completed building. The lecture-room and schools had been erected at considerable cost. Through the enterprising and strenuous efforts of the teachers and superintendents, the entire debt had been liquidated. (Loud cheers.) The meeting had to thank God and to thank those to whose efforts they owed this result. Mr. Henry Spicer, jun., then presented the twenty-ninth annual report. It stated that the year gone by, remarkable for changes in all directions, had left its mark deeply on the neighbourhood through the ravages of fever and cholera. During the prevalence of the latter scourge, the committee at once arranged for a regular supply of suitable medicine to be given to all comers at the school, and some will never forget the excited and anxious crowd that gathered round the dispensary day after day. Bedding, clothing, food, and stimulants were also provided, and in all the sum of 220*l.* was disbursed in relieving the necessities of the neighbourhood under the dire calamity. In regard to the schools, the report was able to speak in favourable terms. A friend who had visited the Sunday-morning school, said he had never seen a ragged-school in better order, or where teachers and children seemed on better terms. This was the more satisfactory as it was almost entirely conducted by friends connected with the local mission. The average attendance had been 137, taught by 11 teachers, against about 100 last year. The Sunday-afternoon school had made considerable advance during the year, and, contrary to previous experience, had maintained itself almost up to the highest numbers of the winter time through the late summer weather. The average attendance had been 463 against 340 last year; of teachers 27 against 24 last year. The superintendent reported

unusual regularity of attendance on the part of the children, especially in the elder classes. The Sunday-evening school, having been the worst housed in the past, showed the largest increase of any of the departments of the schools. The 330 children and 21 teachers of last year had grown into 646 children and 28 teachers. The week-evening schools, held four evenings in the week, shared in the general advance. The attendance had averaged 284 children and 19 teachers against 213 children and 16 teachers. In the day-school there were 500 children on the book, and the average attendance was 309. The industrial sewing-class had continued with great success. The Penny Bank had during the year received from 490 depositors 180*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* Last year there were 469 depositors, who paid in 223*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The mothers' meeting had been carried on with increased success during the past year. The attendance throughout the winter had ranged from 70 to 80, and very many of the mothers had expressed themselves very grateful for the kindness shown them. The general income of the schools had proved insufficient to keep the institution free from debt. The year opened with a debt to the treasurer of 27*l.*, which had since increased to over 50*l.*, and under these circumstances the committee were compelled to consider whether it was not their duty to reduce their expenditure even at the risk of giving up their annual children's excursion. This they were very reluctant to do, and they yet hoped the support of their friends, which had never failed them hitherto, would enable them to carry it out. Last year the children's flower show and industrial exhibition had proved so very successful that the committee had determined to make it an annual institution of the schools. This year it will be held July 9th, 10th, and 11th, and the attendance of all friends of ragged-schools is earnestly solicited. Hardly can a more interesting sight be seen than flowers grown in the alleys of Bethnal-green, and objects of interest made by the unskilled and voluntary work of ragged boys and girls. In conclusion, the report stated that the liquidation of the debt upon the building had been accomplished by the assistance of friends in all parts of the country. (Cheers.) The income of the schools amounted to 277*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The erection of lecture-room and schools had cost 4,312*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Rev. Dr. Raleigh, in a few encouraging and congratulatory words, moved the adoption of the report; and it having been seconded by Mr. R. Glover, was carried unanimously. An exceedingly interesting programme of vocal music was then performed by the Canonbury Vocal Union. The succeeding resolutions were spoken to by the Rev. J. C. Geikie, the Rev. Dr. Edmond, the Rev. Gordon Calthorpe, and Mr. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union.

**FROME.**—The Rev. Percy F. Pearce has resigned the pastorate of the church at Lock's-lane, Frome.

**LEEDS.**—The Rev. Alfred Holden Byles, B.A., of Lancashire College, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of Headingley Hill Congregational church, Leeds.

**APPLEDORE.**—The Rev. P. Johnson, B.A., London and Springhill College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Independent church and congregation at Appledore.

**THE REV. WALTER HARDIE, B.A.**, acting on medical advice, has resigned the pastorate of Wycliffe Chapel, in the east of London, and accepted the unanimous invitation of the church at West Dulwich, S.

**READING.—BROAD-ST. CHAPEL.**—The ordination of Mr. Francis Lawes, late of Bedford Missionary College, as a missionary to the South Seas, was held at Broad-street Chapel, Reading, on Tuesday evening last, June 18th. The questions were proposed by the Rev. A. McMillan, of London, and most satisfactorily answered. A description of the field of labour was given by the Rev. T. Powell, from the South Seas. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. W. Legg, B.A., minister of Broad-street Chapel, and an excellent charge was delivered by the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, M.A., principal of the Mission College, Highgate. At the conclusion, a present of books and surgical instruments was given to Mr. Lawes by the congregation of Broad-street Chapel.

**GAINSBOROUGH.**—On Sunday, June 9, the forty-sixth anniversary of the Independent chapel at Gainsborough was commemorated by two interesting services. Sermons were preached on the occasion by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, of Newark, and collections made in aid of the chapel fund. On the following Wednesday a tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom, and a public meeting in the chapel, which was presided over by the pastor, the Rev. H. Luckett, and ably addressed by W. Cook, Esq., deacon, and the Revs. T. B. Attenborough, T. Horsfield, of Halifax, Baptist, and architect of the repairs to be made in the chapel; I. Wesson, of Bawtry, and T. Davey, of Boston. A very encouraging report was read by Mr. E. West, which showed that during the past year the church had been enabled, by the blessing of God, through their own means and the liberal help of many valued friends, to whom they expressed their warmest thanks, to pay off the long-standing heavy debt of 1,000*l.*, and to feel themselves in a most hopeful condition to thoroughly renovate their sanctuary at an outlay of 200*l.*

**WEEDON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—On Tuesday, June 11, the Rev. W. W. Jones, late of Springhill College, was recognised pastor of the Congregational church. The Rev. T. Adams, of Daventry, commenced the services of the day with reading and prayer. A paper on Congregational principles was read by the Rev. G. B. Johnson, of Birmingham, and the usual questions were proposed to the church and pastor by the Rev. E. T. Prust, of Northampton. Mr. Wareing, on behalf of the church, and the Rev. W. W. Jones, replied in a most suitable and satisfactory manner. The recognition prayer was offered

by the Rev. E. T. Prust. The Rev. Professor Barker, of Springhill College, delivered the charge to the minister, founding his counsels on the words, "Do the work of an evangelist." After the morning service the assembled ministers and friends dined together in the schoolroom, when the usual toasts were proposed. The Rev. W. Jones specially alluded to the absence of the Rev. Professor Bubier, who was to have delivered the charge but was prevented by ill health. In the evening a sermon was preached to the church and congregation by the Rev. W. F. Callaway, of Birmingham, from 2 Cor. iii. 2, 3.

KIRKORTH.—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the Rev. E. Hipwood, late of Plymouth, was publicly recognised as pastor of the Independent church here. At a service held in the chapel in the afternoon, an address on Church Principles was delivered by the Rev. J. P. Allen, M.A., of Leicester. Mr. Hipwood then addressed the assembly, narrating the circumstances which led to his settlement, giving also his views of some leading Christian doctrines, defining his ecclesiastical position, and his hopes and plans for future labour. The Rev. T. Mays, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, offered prayer for the pastor and people; after which the sermon to the people was preached by the Rev. A. Mackennal, B.A., of Surbiton. A pleasant tea-meeting was held under the apple-trees in an orchard adjoining the chapel. At seven o'clock a public meeting gathered in the chapel. Mr. Mays addressed a friendly and informal charge to the pastor; the Rev. T. Carrier, of Foxton, and other gentlemen, also uttering words of congratulation. At this meeting a sum of about 85*l.* was raised by the people for repairs to the chapel and minister's house; Mr. Hipwood undertaking to raise about the same amount for alterations in the dwelling. Mr. Hipwood has the cordial good wishes and the high esteem of many who knew him in his former pastorate; these will wish him much comfort in his present settlement.

CUCKFIELD, SUSSEX.—Services were held in the Independent chapel, Cuckfield, Sussex, on Tuesday, May 28th, when the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., Clapham, and the Rev. B. Price, Worthing, preached. Unusual interest was attached to this anniversary, from the fact that the congregation were making vigorous efforts to build a new place of worship. At the first meeting convened for the purpose, nearly 100*l.* was cheerfully promised. Three of the leading friends (Messrs. Paine, Knott, and Pratt) offered 250*l.* each; others followed in the same spirit, according to their means, and it was evident at once that the good work must be done. Among the ministers and friends present at the anniversary who commended this liberality and testified to the need of a new chapel, were the Revs. J. G. Rogers, B.A., London; R. Hamilton, J. B. Figgis, M.A., and S. S. England, Brighton; B. Price, Worthing; A. Foyster, Eastbourne; J. Pike, J. B. Roome, F. S. Attentborough, and Messrs. Friend, Reason, Nash, and Jenner. The proceedings of the day were of a highly satisfactory character, and the minister, Rev. J. Stuchbery, B.A., was able to report at the close that the sum promised had reached 1,160*l.* Since then promises have been received to the amount of 1,220*l.*

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—An effort is now making by the Congregationalists of Great Horton to erect new schools in that thriving village. Land has been purchased adjacent to the chapel, and it is proposed to spend 5,000*l.* in erecting a range of school buildings, which have been designed by Mr. H. J. Paull, of Manchester. The plan is a comprehensive one, and embraces a spacious lecture-hall, a smaller lecture-room, sixteen class-rooms, an infants' class-room, and other conveniences. 2,000*l.* has been raised towards the sum required, and efforts are now making to increase that sum. With this object in view, sermons were preached on Sunday, at the Congregational chapel, which realised upwards of 87*l.* and on Monday evening, at a public meeting Mr. John Crossley, of Halifax, gave 100*l.*, and promised another 100*l.* when that amount was required to clear off the sum of money the promoters wanted. Letters were read from Mr. Ald. Brown, of Bradford, and from Mr. Titus Salt, expressing sympathy with the movement, and offering 100*l.* each. Mr. Robert Turner, a member of the Established Church, and lately an employer of labour in the locality, intimated his intention by letter to give 20*l.*, and other smaller donations were announced during the evening.

BRISTOL—RUSSELL TOWN.—On Whit-Monday, the foundation-stone of the new Congregational church, to be erected in the locality near Lawrence-hill, Bristol, which has recently been christened Russell-town, was laid by the Mayor (Mr. E. S. Robinson). The church will be built at the entire expense of Mr. William Somerville, of Bitton, at a cost of three thousand pounds, and will provide the means of additional religious instruction for this very populous district. The land for the site, valued at 400*l.*, is given by Mr. Christopher Godwin. Russell-town will consist in the first instance of about two hundred houses arranged in wide streets. The style of architecture adopted in the church is Gothic, generally known as the English Perpendicular. The walls, which are now considerably advanced, show the goodly proportions of the building, and the accommodation will no doubt be ample for a congregation of 800, which it is calculated it will seat. The present cost will be about 3,000*l.* The designs are by Mr. J. W. Green, architect, of London. The proceedings, which took place in a large tent, commenced with singing the hymn, "We praise, we worship Thee, O God." The Rev. George Wood read appropriate passages of Scripture, and the Rev. J. Glendenning offered up prayer. The mayor addressed the company, and afterwards formally laid the stone. An address

was then delivered by the Rev. D. Thomas, B.A., and the benediction having been pronounced, the proceedings terminated.

### Correspondence.

#### UNION BETWEEN BAPTISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—I ask for a small space in your columns to express my sympathy with Mr. Robert Brewer. I regret that the unfortunate expression "dodge" was ever reported, and it must be ungenerous to criticise the verbal mistakes of eminent Christians. I cannot find the smallest trace of "denominationalism" in the New Testament. It may, under our present unhappy circumstances, be a necessary evil; but it surely is an evil, and every effort should be made to diminish it where it can be done without a sacrifice of principle. I feel this question deeply. If there is one disputed doctrinal point more than another on which, after many years' study, I feel convinced, it is that infants are not proper subjects for baptism. They cannot fulfil the necessary conditions of repentance and faith, and I regard the famous vicarious stipulation as a mere human invention, utterly opposed to reason and Scripture. On the other hand, I attach no importance to the difference between sprinkling and immersion. Again, I am persuaded that we have Apostolical sanction for bishops, or overseers of churches; I consider such an order highly useful, both to young ministers and congregations, and I know that many Nonconformists agree with me. I have no belief in the Apostolical succession, as it is understood in the Episcopal Church. It seems to me that upon the denominational principle I should be compelled, with other persons, to set up a new denomination for ourselves. This, in my judgment, would be doing what the New Testament forbids me to do.

I can truly say it is a blessing to me to go into a *Free Christian Church* to listen to an *earnest* minister, to find myself encouraged, instructed, or reproved, as the case may be, without inspecting the *trust-deed* under which he holds his office, or strictly considering the *denomination* to which he professes to belong; and if by the blessing of God the Church, as by law established, could be overthrown, you must excuse my saying that the word "Nonconformist" will lose its use and meaning.

Yours truly,

CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE.

Thorney, June 16.

#### THE STATE-CHURCH AS A DETAINING CREDITOR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Will you kindly give me space to say a few words in reply to the many inquiries which have been made about me and my present position?

I make no claim to represent Dissenters, or any section of them, only to set out my own notions of what is my duty. When the weasel catches its rabbit, the latter becomes for the time a representative animal; in the same way only am I an object of notice, or the churchwarden either. Kettleburgh is a very small place; both of us are very small men; the Church-rate battle is now pretty well fought out; our adversaries are ready to capitulate, and our standard-bearers are unfurling their banners for the triumph. At such a moment, for a squad of rank and file, led by a petty officer, to pounce down upon a poor private in our ranks, is significant. It shows the spirit still loft; and I want our generals to take care, when the treaty is signed, that no scrap of power be left in the enemy's hands which he may use to annoy the dwellers in remote and isolated rural districts, far away from the support of our fortified positions.

Scraps of a very familiar letter, written by me to an old friend, accidentally got into print, and I am told that you published some of them. The sympathy there mentioned, was of course the *feeling with me* on this subject, for I find some persons draw a hard line between a *conscientious* and a *legal* opposition; mine they declare to be, I don't know by what authority, the latter.

Resistance to manifest injustice and tyranny takes many shapes, according to the mind from which it springs, and the opportunities that present themselves; a man may give up his own life for the principle, or take the life of another man; a Pole the other day at Paris was ready to do both, maddened by public and private wrongs—to his country and his family. Even the good, peace-loving Friends, broke the law systematically in helping slaves to escape from their owners, and sometimes were almost on the point of shedding blood in their defence. One celebrated minister of religion took a fugitive negro into his house while the kidnappers were in hot pursuit, and wrote his sermons with a loaded pistol upon the table, declaring he would shoot the first that entered. These men in their different ways resisted what they felt to be wrong in the law, and some of them are said to have been moved by a higher law. Now the bankruptcy registrar, when he comes here next time, may perhaps set me free if I put the churchwarden's name upon my assignment deed, so that he may take his share with the ordinary creditors; it is also said the registrar must set me free, and cannot disturb the deed. While this matter remains in doubt, friends advise that as I used the law I ought not to

refuse payment of my opponent's costs. I reply that it is an unholy law which enforces a moral slavery; a leader of religious thought having truly said of the State-Church system and its benumbing effect on men's minds, that "it destroys more souls than it saves." It must be right therefore to resist it utterly—the whole thing, not patches of it, and by party or other compromises "making things pleasant."

The churchwarden, lurking under some dark and ruinous arches, armed with legal weapons, attacked and tried to rob me; I caught up the first means of defence, some clumsy, blunt, rusty old instrument; he threw me down and demanded my money. No, was my answer, what you take shall be by force, not from any act of mine. Had he applied for the 25*l.* while I could have paid it, my reply would have been the same; at the later stage he would have sold goods to this amount, instead of in the earlier when it was 33*l.*

I am not over anxious that other people should discover any principle in this; for although it is very pleasant to act with the sanction and approval of those who are wiser and better than ourselves, especially when they are leaders, yet the question whether I am carrying out the higher law is mainly one for my own mind. Then I feel that the thing for which I contended from the first, should be contended for also till the last, even if I have to remain here till the State-Church is tired or ashamed of appearing as a detaining creditor.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAS. B. GRANT.

Whitecross-street Prison, June 17.

### CONFIRMATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—A letter appeared in your last issue entitled "Confirmation, a Mockery, a Delusion, and a Snare," to which, if you can spare the space, I shall be thankful if you would insert the following reply. That letter consisted of a criticism of three Church pamphlets, preceded by an introduction, stating that the poor in the writer's district were subjected to a "priestly terrorism" in reference to the subject of confirmation, and that "Church emissaries" were "assiduously plying them with cajolments and threatenings, as to the horrible evils attendant upon chapel-going, and as to the unspeakable blessings specially ensuing on submission to the Apostolic rite of laying on of hands."

I do not gather from your correspondent's letter, that the emissaries to whom he objects employ other means than those of moral suasion to bring others to like obedience with themselves to what they regard as truth. I am sure no readers of the *Nonconformist* will refuse to any man the right of private judgment as to what is truth. Nor do I think that they will deny, that if man be made for truth, then, that the possession of what is believed to be so, implies the duty of bringing as many as possible within its beneficial sway.

I regret that I have not been able to obtain (as the second is said to be out of print, and I do not know the name of the publisher of the third) the two last tracts from which he quotes. I am the more sorry for this, because I can only suppose that passages which he does not quote afford some justification for the use of such terms as "unscriptural nonsense" with respect to them; for the statement that their writers are persons "who would nail to the earth the head and the heart of freedom of worship and liberty of thought," persons "who know the character of the people who for the most part read them" as that of "dupes who stultify their reason"; for the general attribution to Christian societies governed by bishops of simony; and for the delicate hint that their succession is in the line of the traitor Judas. These, Sir, are amenities of controversy which may perhaps indicate a belief in Mr. Spurgeon's dictum that the requirements of the age cannot be satisfied by the spirit of the Apostle John, but will, I venture to think, hardly be satisfactory to those who, taking a general view of the state of Episcopal Christendom, do not share the convictions of that authority.

But, without even referring to their context, I think it is easy to defend some of the passages quoted from the charges brought against them. Thus, what reasonable man can refuse to admit that the expression, "a call from God," may be justly applied to the summons of a minister of God to a soul to renew its promises of duty to its Maker?

Nor do I think that an ordinary intelligence will see, in the statement that ordination by those in possession of Apostolic mission is the only way sanctioned by Divine authority, any of those curious contradictions or parodies of Scripture which your correspondent seems to think implied in them. As a lay member of a Church acknowledging the Divine commission of the episcopate to ordain, I yet hope, with God's help, to invite, by my life and conversation, some who are athirst to come to God; to use whatever small talents I may possess to His glory; to take due heed of the Saviour's prediction of judgment, and not to neglect the fourth chapter of the First Epistle of St. Peter. Further, I do not think that a Church whose catechism especially bids its members "to honour God's holy word," whose daily service contains so large a portion of Holy Scripture, and whose writers of the present generation, as Archbishop Trench and Bishop Ellicott, and Drs. Alford, Pusey, and Wordsworth, have done so much to promote its elucidation by valuable commentaries, can be supposed to wish its members not to study them, because a Church writer intimates that the consideration of the relation of various of its rites to one another, may be, at a certain stage in the spiritual life, a useful and profitable employment. Anyhow, no one who has read any of the parochial sermons of Dr. Pusey, writings whose extreme spiritual beauty was recently the subject of comment in the *British Quarterly*, but will acknowledge the immense and reverent use which is made of Holy Scripture in them, while he regrets that a critic should, by the rash use of a great name, either exhibit shortness of memory, or else, apparently, be guilty of gross injustice.

The pleasantness on the statement that confirmation looks back to baptism and forward to communion, does not call for much remark. Jack-of-both-sides and Mr. Facing-both-ways are persons who try to gain the favour of opposing parties. The rite of confirmation marks a stage in the spiritual life, between the divinely-appointed means of admission into Christ's kingdom, and a specially appointed channel for the communication of strength to live Christ's life.

The element of inconsistency, therefore, present in the one case, is wholly absent from the other.

I now come to the criticism on the "catechism on confirmation," which occupies a great portion of the letter. On the answer of the catechism as to what confirmation is, and on its Scripture references, your correspondent remarks, "It is difficult to determine what the passages have to do with the matter of such episcopal assumption." Your correspondent will perhaps excuse me reading the passages in the light of historical criticism, which, I respectfully maintain, is the most sensible way in which to read them, if I do not find this difficulty; but what are the reasons which he urges for distrust of the Church interpretation? First, the Apostles were discriminating. This is surely an excellent reason why bishops should be discriminating also, but not ground for omitting a portion of the duties of their commission. Secondly, in one instance the gift was miraculous. I answer, that if the act of the Apostles had a twofold effect, the conveyance of the ordinary and of the extraordinary gifts of the Spirit, the cessation of the latter, necessary only for a time, does not imply the cessation of the former, which are always necessary. A third objection is the difference of the personal character of certain Anglican bishops from that of St. Peter or of St. Paul. I answer, though I entertain a much higher opinion of the personal character of Anglican prelates than you appear to do, still even the admission of this difference does not make your objection valid. St. Peter and St. Paul were but men, liable to err, and in their practical conduct sometimes erring. If men could be made by God the instruments of the transmission of spiritual gifts in the first century, there is no reason why an intelligent faith should not recognise in certain men the instruments of a like transmission in the nineteenth.

Noting the statement that confirmation was probably one of those things pertaining to the kingdom of God which the Lord taught His Apostles before His ascension, your correspondent says: "A remarkable assumption, for might not a Mormon, or a follower of Joanna Southcote, or a disciple of any ism or ology, not work upon the same probability? If not, why?" The answer is easy. In their case, it would not be a probability. Confirmation is a rite, reasonable and beautiful in itself, in harmony with the whole circle of Christian teaching, which we recognise, on adequate historical evidence, to have been practised substantially throughout Christendom from the time of the Apostles. The teaching of Mrs. Southcote, or Mormonism, are things whose origin is known, and can easily be rationally accounted for, by simple reasons wholly apart from anything supernatural. But those who deny the apostolicity of confirmation have never been able to explain adequately how a belief in the apostolicity of its origin arose. The omission of any reference to this rite in certain passages of Scripture, proves nothing. Can so short a work as the Acts, referring to so many occurrences, always give details? No, Saint Luke was an historical artist, and could not be a monotonous annalist. But there are passages which, fairly interpreted, do refer to the rite, nor because these are evaded by some of their meaning, is the balance of probability really changed. Churchmen believe that when our Lord said to His Apostles, "Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world," he spoke to them, not only as persons, but as representatives of an undying order. They believe that the Christian society, viewed in its widest organic extent, is the pillar and the ground of the truth. They therefore cannot ignore the value of the commentary upon Holy Scripture afforded by the practice of the Christian Church.

If, as your correspondent states, in some places "confirmation-day is a day of sin and shame," it certainly is a matter for regret and for reform. But because a rite which should have been for their standing, has, through its associations, been made to some an occasion of falling, it does not therefore follow that it should no longer be celebrated.

When the Corinthian Christians took to revelling at the Holy Communion, they were rebuked for their misconduct, but the discontinuance of the ordinance was not enjoined by the Apostle.

The writer to whom I am replying concludes his letter with these words, "If we faithfully do our duty to ourselves, the Church, and the Saviour, we may safely leave the issue in the hands of the Holy One who inhabiteth eternity." This is an admirable sentiment. May I be pardoned for suggesting that it is a part of duty to remember the responsibility attached to all our statements, and so to try to be as accurate, and even as charitable as possible, when engaged in religious controversy.

I am, yours faithfully,

W. B. D.

#### A CAUTION TO CHURCH-RATE ABOLITIONISTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—From letters which have reached me—from Durham in the north to Cornwall in the west—I conclude that the subscribers to the "Liberation Society" are being systematically applied to by Mr. J. Hickworth, of Staplehurst, for pecuniary assistance; alleged to be required on the ground of the injury done to his business by the resistance which he has offered to the levying of Church-rates.

After inquiring into the facts, I have felt constrained to express to my correspondents the opinion that such an appeal ought not to have been made, and that, if "the lovers of religious liberty" were acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, they would feel bound to withhold what is asked for.

It has been suggested to me that I should be doing a public service by making this opinion more widely known, and I therefore ask you to be good enough to insert this cautionary note.

Your obedient servant,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

Serjeants'-inn, June 17.

#### THE CONFORMITY OF NONCONFORMISTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—It is not my intention to ask your space to reply to the anonymous criticisms of "A Barrister," and of "J. S." on my letter of the 5th instant; nor to characterise the style and spirit evidenced especially in the former of them, by terms which might be appropriate. In this age, any sincere defender of the right and the true need not be ashamed to append his name to his advocacy; and when he does so it will usually be found that there is less of personal asperity and more of Christian courtesy manifested, than when covert attacks are made from the dark shelters of assumed signatures. I hold that every man should append his real name, to entitle him to a reply from a writer who has done so.

I ask your permission, however, to state that in my draft of the letter the following somewhat important words occur in the second paragraph, which are omitted from your printed copy:—"Improved buildings for purposes of worship are necessary as an exponent of the advanced position of Dissent." Whether the omission of these words was the fault of the compositor or the copier of my draft, I do not know; but if they had appeared as intended, it might have spared "A Barrister" inserting some of those exquisitely refined and elegant allusions to my tastes and preferences which embellish his contribution and add such force and weight to his professional opinions.

I wish also to supplement my letter with a few words, respecting which there will probably be no disagreement. I believe and rejoice in the facts "that Dissent is a growing power in our land," and that the buildings devoted to religious purposes are better and more beautiful structures than those used 100 years since. Improvement and beauty are not necessarily associated with anything that can offend the purest taste and the most devout mind; but that they have in some instances been unhappily so associated cannot be denied.

I believe also, and rejoice in the fact, "that Dissenting principles have taken firmer root with the rapid increase in wealth and influence of Nonconformists; and that they never exercised so great an influence as at the present time"; and it is having this increase of wealth and influence in view that I have ventured to point out the danger of following the examples of the more wealthy and the more worldly rather than deriving our principles and shaping our courses of action in all matters pertaining to religion from the New Testament.

For details in matters of architecture and worship, we cannot of course look to the inspired writings as we can to the history and examples of the Churches of Rome and England. These are patent and easily imitated, and hence the greater necessity of circumspection on the part of the followers of Christ, that they are not misled in anything by the traditions of men after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ. I believe, with the New Testament, in our hands, we may, consistently with its spirit and teachings, work out all the details of our religious organisations in a manner befitting the advanced and progressive state of our civilisation, without being chargeable, even by the scrupulous, with following those devices which have hitherto ever been associated with errors both doctrinal and practical.

I am, yours truly,

CAREY TYSO.

Wallingford.

[Our correspondent's preceding letter was printed as it was sent to us without omission.—ED. Noncon.]

#### THE HON. G. H. HEATHCOTE AND HIS VOTES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—I observe that in one of your recent issues, under the head of "College Fellowships," there is a paragraph stating that in the minority there were four Liberals one of them being the Hon. G. H. Heathcote, one of the members for the county of Rutland. I am quite aware that hitherto it has always been usual for all newspapers to place Mr. Heathcote's name in any published list of Liberals, but as it is only a species of self-deception for the Liberals to rank him amongst their number, I think the sooner they are undeceived the better. The electors of Rutland have for some time ceased to regard Mr. Heathcote as a Liberal, and they now look upon him as quite as good a Tory as his colleague, the Hon. G. J. Noel, who is recognised as one of Mr. Disraeli's whips. Mr. Heathcote's Liberalism was always of a very doubtful character, and probably never amounted to anything more than a mere following of Lord Palmerston, to whom his father is indebted for a peerage. Since Lord Palmerston's death Mr. Heathcote's name can scarcely be found in the Liberal list on any division that has taken place, but on every occasion connected either with Reform or religious equality you will find that he has always given a Tory vote. It is now becoming imperatively necessary that men should be called by their right names, and it is certainly useless to talk of a large Liberal majority in the House of Commons if it consists of men who deserve the name no better than Mr. Heathcote. I do not think that he himself would now make any pretension to the appellation, and sure I am that the Liberation Society must never calculate upon his vote for any of their liberal objects.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

A RUTLAND ELECTOR.

#### "IDOLATRIES OLD AND NEW."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—In reviewing and recommending in your last number a work with the above title, you adopt and endorse certain accusations against the piety, the theories, the ceremonies, and the sermons of Anglicans, of so serious, I might almost say, of so personal a character, that I must ask you in fairness, to permit the insertion of a short reply.

Your first principle is, "that there may be idolatry even where there is a complete recognition of God," and you quote the worship of the golden calf as an example; but, Sir, your illustration in no way supports your principle. For God had given to Moses the first and second commandments (Ex. xx. 3, 4), explicit enough on the matter of images. Moses had told the people all the words of the Lord (Ex. xxiv. 3), and the people had answered with one voice, "All the words which the Lord has said will we do."

Moses went up again into the mount (Ex. xxiv. 15), and while he was there, the impatient people caused

Aaron to make the calf they worshipped. The construction of this image, and the honour of revelry paid to it, showed, as God said (Ex. xxxii. 8), that they had turned aside quickly out of the way which he commanded them, in a manner wholly inconsistent with "a complete recognition of God." For to recognise God in any complete sense is to recognise His authority, and to be faithful to our promises to Him. But though for this reason I do not think your principle borne out by your illustration, yet I do not dispute your statement that "the essence of idolatry is the connecting the divine presence and blessing with things cognisable by the senses or the understanding in a manner altogether independent of the question, whether through them there is any living communication with the living God as a spirit established and maintained by the soul." What I utterly repudiate and deny is, that it is fair to state as a general accusation, "that this is the principle pervading Anglican theories and ceremonies." No Anglicans adopt this principle. The belief in the reality of the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ in the Holy Communion, the use of confession and of dogma, arise from the belief in God as a Spirit; and what is more, a Spirit who means what He speaks, and tells the truth when He speaks.

Resolved to its first principle, a belief in these things is nothing more nor less than a belief in the fidelity of God. If an Anglican did not consider, on what he deems to be sufficient evidence, that these things were of Divine appointment, he would not use them. It is, of course, competent to any person to dispute the evidence. That is a point on which each must be satisfied in his own mind. An examination of the evidence resulting in a denial of its validity may perhaps entitle a superior intelligence to pity our misguided judgment; it will not authorise him to misrepresent our principles. With reference to subsequent statements in the criticism, I do not deny that it is perfectly possible that a good thing may be abused, that the right of confession may be abused, that the letter of dogma may be substituted for its spirit. But the abuse of a thing is no more reason why it should be repudiated or treated with too small respect, than the fact, that the Divinely-appointed institutions of work, fatherhood, human love, marriage, may be made idols, shutting out God from the soul, is a reason why all men should henceforth repudiate and denounce as idols, work, parent, lover, wife, or children. To attribute what may possibly be the error of some few persons *et proposito* of confession to High-Churchmen or Anglicans generally, is to be guilty of the fallacy of arguing from the part to the whole. No one who believes in Holy Scripture can deny that man may be a Divinely-appointed messenger from God to man. Joshua, Nathan, Elijah, Isaiah, Peter, are cases in point. If it would be unjust to call David idolatrous for confessing his sin to God's prophet, it is a breach of charity to call an Anglican idolatrous for confessing his sin to God's minister. I admit that you may dispute the fact of a Divine ministry, as in truth, at the close of your article, you do, adopting the Carlyle's idea of power giving right, and repudiating the "heresy" implied in the words, "How shall they preach except they be sent?" But the controversy about the fact of the appointment of a particular ministry can never prove your charge of idolatry against its principle.

Then, again, as to dogma. And by dogma, I mean the explicit statement in language, by some authority recognised to be adequate by those who accept it, of a theological truth.

How does the dogma that God is a Spirit, that the Word was made flesh, or, to take a statement from the Nicene Creed, that there is one baptism for the remission of sins, "hinder the exercise of my spiritual thought," or "remove the pressure of my personal responsibility?"

Surely the acceptance by the whole mental and moral being of a definite truth is not a hindrance but a spring to intellectual action.

I again admit that it is competent for you, in the exercise of your private judgment, to dispute the authority, whether of Holy Scripture or of the expression of the consentient belief of organic Christendom. But the supposition that there may be such authority is not idolatrous, unless it was idolatrous of the Apostles Paul and John to propound their theological judgments to be accepted as of authority by those to whom they wrote.

With reference to the Lord's Supper, you remark, still giving a general explanation of the Anglican theory, that "the heart disengaged with purely spiritual fellowship with Christ, and joy in Him, would fain have some visible object on which to lavish its devotion, and its idol is the sacrament." Now, here it is to be noticed that every manual of devotion, whether Roman or Anglican, repudiates a worship of the sacramental elements, the only visible object. The worship which they offer to our Lord Jesus Christ, present in the sacrament, cannot, on any hypothesis, be idolatrous, if He be God as well as man; if the belief in His presence in a manner additional to His ordinary presence with the Father and the Spirit throughout the universe as God, be warrantable, to call that worship idolatrous is still more unjust.

I acknowledge that it would be wrong for Mr. Brown, believing Christ except as God to be really absent, to worship Him as really present. Whatsoever is not of faith is sin.

But that can never have the guilt of idolatry attached to it which is only practised as a duty, arising from faith in the fulfilment of what is believed to have been a Divine promise. As to the statement that "the Real Presence means bodily contact," I think that even a cursory reader of the Liturgy and of devotional literature should gather that to those who receive it rightly it means infinitely more. With regard to the criticism on the worship consequent on a belief in the doctrine, I do not deny that some manuals of devotion contain considerations certain aspects of which appeal primarily to sense, but I unhesitatingly assert that it is simply impossible to mention any devotional work in repute among Churchmen which does not contain an abundance of prayers which concern both the intellect and the soul—addresses, I mean, which dwell upon the other moral attributes of Christ beside that of His love, and the titles such as Dearest Saviour, Friend, Bridegroom of the Soul, Shepherd, &c., which set it forth. We worship in the Communion Service God the Father, and one who, as Perfect God and Perfect Man, deserves the homage of the emotions as well as of the intellect and the will. There are countless instances where such homage to our Lord in the Sacrament has not "on

hausted itself rapidly," nor "sunk down deep into a black despair," but, on the contrary, has given that forward impetus to the devotions of daily life which it is one of its objects to promote and strengthen.

One word in conclusion on your criticism on Roman and Anglican sermons, which perfectly astounded me by its unqualified generality. And what is your authority? On Good Friday last you heard a sermon which you thought had too much of the sensuous and too little of the ethical element. The largeness of your conclusion, considering your small induction of instances, indeed surprises me. Of Roman sermons I am not qualified to speak. I have, indeed, read one in Dr. Newman's Roman volume to mixed congregations, entitled "The Mental Sufferings of our Lord in His Passion," of a very different character to that which you suggest. But of Anglicans, why not take as specimens the works of representative men, sermons of the older living theologians like those of Doctor Pusey, or the late Mr. Williams, or Mr. Carter, or of younger men like Mr. Benson, or Mr. Liddon. I would particularly recommend to your attention a Good Friday discourse in the published volume of the last-mentioned gentleman. Perhaps when you have put yourself through a course of these, not to mention the great dead, you may see fit to modify the severity of your judgment.

Meanwhile, permit me to remark that a criticism is chiefly valuable as it exhibits an ability to appreciate the point of view of those with whom it deals.

I am, yours faithfully,

W.

Lincoln College, Oxford.

#### THE BILL TO RESTRICT THE SUNDAY LIQUOR SALE.

To the *Editor of the Nonconformist*.

SIR.—The letter of Mr. E. S. Rogers in the *Nonconformist* of last week urges the friends of a sober Sunday to petition for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors during the whole of Sunday. With this I most cordially agree. What an anomaly is it for the law to prohibit on Sunday the sale of useful articles, and license the sale of those which are dangerous! I think, however, that Mr. Rogers has not fairly described the bill for Sunday closing now before Parliament. He remarks that, "Mr. Smith's bill provides for the opening of all public-houses for three hours and a-half on the Lord's-day, and permits the sale throughout the whole day in any eating-house or place where other refreshments are sold."

It should, however, be stated that no member of Parliament had the least hope that a bill for restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors during the whole of Sunday would be allowed a first reading. To meet the views of Parliament Mr. Smith prepared his bill, sweeping away entirely the ordinary eight hours' consumption of liquor on the premises now legalised, and cutting down the time now allowed for consumption of liquor off the premises from eight hours to three hours and a-half.

Thus prepared, the bill was submitted to a leading law authority, who said, "This bill will not pass: it closes all the eating-houses, for they all sell during eight hours intoxicating liquors to be consumed on the premises with the dinners on Sunday. The complaints of these dinnerless people will be fatal to the success of the bill." "Then," said Mr. Smith, "my bill shall deprive no one of his dinner." So his bill was modified, eating-houses were excepted, and the law in relation to them remains unchanged by it.

To those who have been rather severe in their criticism of Mr. Smith's bill, I should be glad to state a suggestion once made by the Rev. Theodore Parker. Some members of the anti-slavery party in America complained that the Senators who professed to favour emancipation were not doing enough in the Senate for that object. In replying to them Mr. Parker said, "Now bear in mind that when the anchor of a ship is to be hoisted some men raise the anchor while others at the windlass haul in the slack of the chain. The more work the former do the more the latter can do. The former must not complain of the latter for not hauling in more slack unless by raising the anchor higher they give them more slack to haul in. The anti-slavery agitators are hoisting the anchor, the senators are hauling in the slack. Create more public sentiment, and it will soon be embodied into law; but do not complain of the Senators for not hauling in the slack unless you give them more slack to haul in."

Now for the application: Mr. Smith is doing his duty at the windlass—let us do ours at the anchor.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD MATHEWS.

Bristol, June 17, 1867.

#### MISSION WORK IN THE EAST OF LONDON.—CONVERSION OF A BEERHOUSE INTO A MISSION-HALL.

To the *Editor of the Nonconformist*.

SIR.—Knowing that the recent article in your paper describing my mission in the East of London interested many of your readers, will you allow me to lay the above project before them?

From the commencement of my mission in Whitechapel the work has greatly needed a central place for week-day preaching and private meetings, but it has been impossible to obtain one. The last place we occupied was a room over a stable, and latterly we have been without any place at all. An opportunity is, however, now offered, and I have secured what has been formerly used as a beerhouse, which will be admirably adapted for our work. It was once a house of very low character, was burnt down, has been rebuilt for the same trade, and is thus in excellent condition. It is situated near the Mile-end Gate, and is therefore in the heart of that great thoroughfare, and central to our different preaching stations.

It is eminently suitable for the purposes of the Mission, having a large room at the back, intended for skittles, bagatelle, and other kinds of gambling, which will hold three hundred people, and in which we propose to preach the Gospel every night. In the shop we intend to sell Bibles, tracts, and other kinds of religious literature. There will also be rooms for the Sabbath-afternoon tea for the workers, Bible-classes, mothers' meetings, drunkards' refuge, &c., with residence for several of my helpers. For the lease of these premises, extending over eighteen years, at £68 per

annum, and the fixtures, I have agreed to give 120L: about 40L more will be required to fit up the place. I have paid 10L deposit, and the remainder of the purchase-money will be required immediately.

Any help that your readers may feel disposed to forward will be gratefully accepted in the Lord's name by

Yours truly in the Gospel,

WILLIAM BOOTH.

Cambridge Lodge Villas, Hackney,  
London, N.E.,  
Or by CHAS. OWEN, Esq., Millwall and Blackheath,  
Sec. to the Committee.

June 12, 1867.

#### STATIONS AT PRESENT OCCUPIED.

Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel-road.  
Oriental Music Hall, High-street, Poplar.  
Union Temperance Hall, High-street, Poplar.  
Holywell-mount Chapel, Chapel-street, Curran-road, Shoreditch.  
Gospel Hall, Three Colt-lane, Cambridge-road, Bethnal-green.  
Large Shop, Hackney-road, Cambridge-heath.  
Alexandra Hall, Raven-street, Whitechapel.

#### TO BE OPENED IN A FEW WEEKS.

Lecture Hall, Edinbro' Castle, Stepney.  
Mission Hall, 288, Whitechapel-road.

#### THE RESOURCES OF JAMAICA.

To the *Editor of the Nonconformist*.

SIR.—No doubt all your readers would like to see Jamaica a prosperous colony, which it never could have become whilst slavery or a vestige of it remained.

To make it so, capital, skill, energy, justice, employment, and suitable education for the young, are indispensable. Should not all the Christian people of England unite in a common effort to provide them? I will try to show how this may be done, and begin with the two last.

Employment: On a great number of abandoned estates there are large quantities of bamboos. If reduced to half-stuff and closely packed in bales, an almost unlimited quantity would find ready sale in England for the manufacture of paper, and come cheaper than either sepiate (Spanish grass) or rags. It is a question whether the labour employed in collecting rags would not be more profitably applied to the preparation of new materials. We have had some paper from bamboo; it has been long used in China for this purpose, and lately to a large extent in the United States. Every ship-owner should be asked to bring home a small quantity, in order that a trial might be made on some considerable scale. There are great objections on the part of rag-dealers and paper-makers to trials of new materials on a small scale, and at present no one feels sufficiently interested in the matter, either to send out the requisite machinery or to incur the risk of loading a ship; but every merchant might desire his captain to bring home a few tons, and when a sufficient quantity was here we could easily prove its adaptation to the purpose of paper-making. The collection and preparation of bamboo would furnish employment to thousands.

Education: Schools of industry, which would after a few years be entirely self-supporting, might be established all over the country. A plan of this kind was submitted for the consideration of Sir Henry Stork, who wrote upon it as follows:—

I am of opinion that the scheme proposed in this paper is of the greatest importance to Jamaica.

Education is much required in the colony, and industrial schools, if properly conducted, would be of much benefit to the labouring classes. The proposed institution will form a model school, on which others may be established in other parts of the colony.

(Signed) H. E. STORK, Lieutenant-General.

September 4, 1866.

I have stated that capital, skill, energy, justice, employment, and education are required in order to secure the real freedom and prosperity of the people of Jamaica.

Capital.—Had half the amount of compensation money been applied to the promotion of industry, there would have been at this time no want of capital; but it was grasped by mortgagees and other creditors, and by needy landowners, many of whom abandoned the cultivation of their estates, and left them in the hands of persons who had little or no capital to pay labourers. To keep down to the lowest point the compensation for labour, was almost a necessity with those who had no money and but little credit. When free, the persons who had previously cultivated the estates refused to work for the wages offered, and became tenants or purchasers of land for provisions. Then taxes were imposed on imported as well as exported articles to defray the cost of procuring immigrants to supply the places of free blacks, and the tax-payers of course complained, and were more or less alienated from those who imposed them, in order to bring in competitors to reduce the price of labour. Sugar, the main article of export, was reduced in price by the admission of slave-grown produce, and a great number of estates were either thrown up entirely, or only partially and very imperfectly cultivated. The expenses of government were rather increased than diminished, whilst the production and returns were year by year diminished. Persons of capital gradually withdrew it, until at last every one complains of the want of means to keep up cultivation.

I am told that there is a considerable balance of the twenty millions granted as compensation somewhere; and that of the 500,000L voted by Parliament as a loan to Jamaica, there is about 150,000L unappropriated. If it be so, surely Lord Derby has it in his power to do for the Jamaica cultivators what Sir Robert Peel did for English landowners when free-trade in grain was inevitable, viz., enable them to thorough-drain their lands on giving an adequate security for the consecutive payment of such advances as were made for this purpose. On thorough-drained land much larger and more certain crops may be secured, and much of the labour performed by oxen and ploughs or steam-power which now requires manual labour. The Crown lands now being claimed when the grant-rents and land-tax have not been paid, might also be leased for long terms and at a low rental to enterprising settlers from Barbadoes and other over-populated countries, each of whom would bring more or less of capital, and stimulate to industry and enterprise the depressed and disheartened people of the country.

I fear to trespass too much on your space, and will defer notice of the other points for the present.

Yours truly,

B.

Brixton, June 8, 1867.

P.S.—Since the foregoing was written, I have heard from Jamaica that the taxation of every dwelling-house on the land, uncultivated as well as cultivated, is working for the moment almost unparalleled distress. Without profitable employment, and numbers of houses destroyed by the military, the little hovels set up by the peasantry, even where there are none but dirt floors, are visited by the tax-gatherers, who will be paid, or the stock will be at once seized and sold.

#### REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

We have great pleasure in calling attention to the following circular relative to the proposed candidature of F. J. Wood, Esq., LL.D., for the University of London:—

Throughout the ten years' struggle of the graduates to gain admission into the corporate body, and a voice in its government, Dr. Wood was one of the two standing chairmen of the graduates' committee. Few of the younger members of the University can, at this distance of time, conceive the sacrifices, and exertions, which were made by a few of the leading members of the committee, and especially by Dr. Foster, and the two chairmen, Dr. Wood and Dr. Storrar, to obtain any public recognition of the graduates. The movement was, at one time, in great danger of a collapse, and nothing but Dr. Foster's heroic self-devotion saved it. Eventually success was secured by Sir George Grey appointing two graduates—Dr. Wood and Dr. Gull—to seats in the Senate. This was the first time a graduate had ever been thus honoured, and the step was taken, as the assertion or recognition of the principle that, for the future, the graduates were to be entitled to a share in the government of their own University. Placed upon the Senate, Dr. Wood at once renewed the battle on behalf of the graduates, and in the committee of the Senate, to which the consideration of the new charter was referred, he, alone of the graduates, fought out, clause by clause, and day after day, the charter by which their right to a voice in the management of the University was secured, and but for which, they would not now be in a position to expect the Parliamentary franchise.

In the course of the ten years' struggle, many questions arose seriously affecting different classes of the graduates, and more especially those belonging to the faculty of medicine. Dr. Wood was ever foremost in enforcing the just claims of all his fellow graduates. It was he, who, at short notice, drew the Medical Graduates' Act, by which the medical graduates of the University of London were placed upon a footing of equality as regards their right to practise medicine with the medical graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and he subsequently took the legal charge of the bill during its progress through Parliament.

Upon the various occasions, when, with reference, as well to the rights of the medical graduates, as to other matters affecting the general interests of the body, it became necessary to have personal interviews with the heads of the different Governments, Dr. Wood repeatedly acted as the spokesman of the deputations, and it may safely be affirmed, that, down to the time of the actual incorporation of the graduates, Dr. Wood was second to none, save Dr. Foster, in his devotion to and labour in their cause.

Much of the final success of the graduates' movement resulted from the attitude assumed by University College in claiming from the Government the fulfilment of the pledge which had been given to themselves, upon the first foundation of the University, that it should be placed upon a footing of perfect equality, in all secular matters, with the other Universities. The stand taken by University College was greatly brought about by a spirited and impromptu attack upon the course pursued by the Senate, made by Dr. Wood at a general meeting of the College, upon unexpectedly hearing a report read which referred to this course with approbation. The result of the discussion at this, and at a special meeting subsequently convened, was, that resolutions were carried in favour of the views of the graduates—an event which speedily followed by the retirement of Mr. Warburton from the Council, and the election of Dr. Wood to a seat in that body, this being the first occasion upon which a Fellow of the College had ever been raised to that honour.

Upon the former occasion of a canvass of the graduates in the view of an election, which was then thought to be impending, Dr. Wood was urgently requested to allow himself to be proposed, and was assured, by many graduates, that if he would come forward, his known moderation in politics would prevent a division, which the bringing forward a candidate of more advanced views would be sure to cause. Tempting as these suggestions were, Dr. Wood felt constrained to reply, that, in his opinion, Dr. Foster had such paramount claims, as could not, with any propriety, be passed over, and subsequently, upon Dr. Foster expressing his readiness to stand, Dr. Wood, although not able to agree with all Dr. Foster's political views, and admitting the force of some of the objections which were urged against his being chosen to represent the University, felt compelled to decline to come forward—became chairman of Dr. Foster's committee, and gave him all the help in his power. A very considerable number, if not an actual majority, of the graduate body, gave in their adhesion to Dr. Foster's candidature,—but that struggle has passed. On the present occasion, Dr. Wood has been again asked to come forward. After some consideration, he has replied that, whilst not willing to thrust himself upon the graduates, nor to come forward as a representative of merely sectarian feeling, he is prepared to become a candidate, should his doing so accord with the wishes of the general body of the graduates; and, in order that the interests of the University may not suffer from causes, which for the last few years, have compelled him very much to withdraw from taking an active part in the proceedings of Convocation, he has further intimated that, should the graduates think fit to elect him, he would be prepared to retire from professional practice, and devote his best energies to the discharge of the very responsible duties which are attached to the possession of a seat in the Legislature.

As to political opinions and nomenclature—recent

events have so reversed our former ideas that old names seem greatly to have lost their force. Dr. Wood is ardently attached to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, upon which our University has been founded. He is not an advocate of universal suffrage, or of any further great extension or lowering of the franchise. The legislation of the present session, however, will, probably, make it not necessary, for some years to come, to consider any great questions of political reform; but there are many grave questions of economical and international policy, which, in Dr. Wood's opinion, demand serious attention, and perhaps none more so, at the present moment, than those which affect the mutual relations of labour and capital. To the consideration of these questions Dr. Wood would gladly devote himself, and also to the forwarding of every measure by which the moral and material welfare of the country can be promoted. Whilst not denying the usefulness and necessity, in order to strong government, of party and party organisation, Dr. Wood is of opinion that the representative of such a body as the University of London may fairly claim to himself a right to a somewhat greater amount of independent action than it is desirable that all members should exercise. He has never been a hot politician, or violent party man; and, whilst rejoicing to call himself a decided Liberal, declines to pledge himself to particular measures. As regards the foreign policy of the country, Dr. Wood is in favour of a dignified course of non-intervention. He is not for peace at any price, but he looks upon war as an inevitable evil, and he would have the Government, as a rule, abstain from giving unasked-for advice, or expressing opinions which they are not prepared to support.

On behalf of the Graduates, who, being desirous to see Dr. Wood returned to Parliament as the representative of the University of London, have requested him to allow his name to be proposed.

James Anstie, B.A.	E. S. Jackson, M.A.
F. E. Anthony, M.A.	S. Newth, M.A.
H. M. Bompas, M.A.	D. Slater, M.A.
J. M. Charlton, M.A.	John Sudden, B.A.
A. Creak, M.A.	C. B. Symes, B.A.
W. Farre, LL.B.	R. F. Weymouth, M.A.
H. C. Fox, LL.B.	
W. F. Hurnall, M.A.	
LL.B.	

#### HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.

The new buildings to be known henceforth by the above title were formally opened on Saturday, at Horton Kirby. One of the most recent, it is at the same time one of the most deserving of the many charities supported by a liberal public. The inmates will be selected regardless of sect, grade, nationality, or birthplace, the only qualification required being their complete destitution. The family of homeless ones thus brought together numbers at present more than 100, and when it is remembered that the most moderate computations place the outcast boys of London at 10,000, it is apparent that if funds were sufficient the inmates of this home might be largely increased, and other similar institutions established all over the country. Indeed, as money is contributed, additional accommodation will be added at Horton Kirby, until there are 300 boys. The home is a little more than a mile from Farningham-road station, and is built upon the top of a hill that commands a fine view of beautiful Kent country. A considerable number of visitors went down from London on Saturday, and many of them were so charmed with the healthy and picturesque locality that they in that particular envied the young urchins who are to enjoy it. Their education and training will be calculated to fit them for the stations in life of that class are expected to occupy. At the same time it was evident to those visitors who took the trouble to inquire into the working of the home, that their training will be superior to that which an ordinary artisan population can give their children, for in addition to their school education the inmates of the home will be taught many useful occupations, that will be excellent stock in trade with which to launch out into the world when the boys have to change the home for one of their own making. The idea of a home is strictly preserved in the arrangement of the buildings and their uses. After entering the gates we come first to the school-house and chapel, which serves the purpose, with one or two windmills in another direction, of being a landmark for many miles. To the right, and looking directly down upon the pretty valley, is the Alexandra House, so-called in honour of the lady who laid the chief stone of the home last year. Separated at equal distances from each other, there are four other houses to the left known severally as the "Haabury House," because it was the gift of the late Mr. R. C. Hanbury (to whom the project was exceedingly dear); "A Quiet Resting-place," so named on Saturday by Mrs. Raleigh on behalf of the congregation of Hare-court Chapel, Canonbury, by whom the funds were raised; "the Children's Cottage," to perpetuate the fact that the funds were raised by the boys and girls of England; and "Lady Morrison's House," in honour of that lady, who gave it. Each house is a light, airy, roomy cottage, plainly furnished, and comfortably appointed, and in charge of a married couple whose chief duty is the onerous task of being father and mother to thirty strong young boys. In the centre of the grounds there is a large building, to be used, amongst other purposes, as a bakehouse, where the boys will assist in making their own bread, and as workshops of various kinds. The total outlay for these buildings is about 11,900*l.*, and when from this sum 2,000*l.* is deducted for purchase of land and the inevitable legal expenses, it cannot be denied that the building and furnishing have been most economically done. To cover the expenditure about 3,000*l.* is required, and the committee very properly consider that the good work they have been able to accomplish in eighteen months justifies them in making an

earnest appeal for funds at the present time. The appeal was nobly responded to on Saturday, something like 1,500*l.* being contributed on the spot. Of this 1,150*l.* came from purses handed to Lady Constance Ashley by twenty boys and girls, and 300 guineas from the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, in memory of the late Mr. Hanbury. The history, objects, and wants of the home were fully set forth by different speakers to a large and appreciative audience, during proceedings which were not devoid of interest. In the schoolroom an opening meeting was held that partly took of the character of a religious service; a formal presentation of the house contributed by the congregation of Hare-court Chapel was afterwards made. An out-door gathering then took place outside the Children's Cottage to witness the presentation of purses by the juvenile collectors. The boys were inspected in the vigorous act of dining, and the entire company then adjourned to large tent to follow the boys' example and dine themselves. Speeches were afterwards delivered by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. A. O. Charles, the untiring secretary, Mr. W. Willans, the treasurer, Mr. G. Hanbury, Sir H. Verney, Assistant-Judge Payne, Mr. C. D. Fox, and other gentlemen. At intervals during the earlier portion of the day the boys sang pieces, and a long programme was gone through by the band of the Boys' Refuge, Whitechapel. The "opening-day" was regarded as a holiday by the villagers, who did their best to honour the occasion, and the entire proceedings were admirably managed and thoroughly enjoyed.—*Daily News.*

#### THE NEW REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following tables will make clear the character of the new redistribution scheme of the Government, as it was stated by Mr. Disraeli on Thursday night. There are forty-five seats at the disposal of the House of Commons. Of these the Government propose to give nineteen to boroughs, one to universities, and twenty-five to counties. The following are the proposals:—

NEW BORBOURHS TO BE CREATED AND EACH TO HAVE TWO MEMBERS.

Hackney (part of Tower Hamlets).  
Chelsea.

NEW BORBOURHS EACH TO HAVE ONE MEMBER.	
Hartlepool.	Dewsbury.
Darlington.	Stalybridge.
Middlesbrough.	Wednesday.
Burnley.	Gravesend.
St. Helens.	Stockton.
Barnsley.	Keighley.
Luton.	

BORBOURHS NOW RETURNING ONE MEMBER TO WHICH A SECOND IS TO BE GIVEN.

Salford.	Marthyr Tydvil.
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UNIVERSITIES.

London University and Durham University to be combined for this purpose, and return one member.

COUNTIES TO BE DIVIDED AND RETURN THE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS MARKED.

West Kent ... ... 2	East Surrey ... ... 2
North Lancashire ... ... 2	South Lancashire ... ... 1
COUNTIES, EACH OF WHICH IS TO BE DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS, INSTEAD OF TWO AS AT PRESENT, AND TO RETURN THE ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS MARKED.	
Lincolnshire ... ... 2	West Riding ... ... 2
Derbyshire ... ... 2	Cheshire ... ... 2
Devonshire ... ... 2	Norfolk ... ... 2
Somersetshire ... ... 2	Staffordshire ... ... 2
Essex ... ... 2	

#### FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.

On Saturday, 8th of June, a boat accident occurred on the river Liffey, which, we are sorry to say, resulted in the death of Stewart, eldest son of the Rev. Stewart Williamson, of St. John's Wood, London. Mr. Williamson and Mr. Clowes, students of science, accompanied by the Rev. G. H. Malins, Baptist minister, left Rings-end at half-past twelve in a light boat, with the purpose of rowing to the Bull Wall, near Clontarf. Mr. Williamson had been engaged in his theoretical chemistry examination, and it was thought, as his examination in practical chemistry would begin on Monday and continue through the week, that a little relaxation from study would be beneficial. They had already crossed the widest part of the river's mouth to the Bull Wall, Clontarf, and were returning, when a severe gale suddenly arose. The waves became furious, and the boat being light, they felt that all depended upon keeping the boat's bows to the wind. But the wind, which was exactly contrary, to the tide with which the boat was going, created a chopping sea; the boat therefore could not fairly ride the waves, but crossing two, and shipping a third was speedily filled and sank, leaving the three in the water upwards of half a mile from any land. At first they all clung to the side of the boat, but their united weight pulled her over, and in this way they were frequently immersed. By some means, whether voluntary or involuntary cannot now be ascertained, Mr. Williamson was separated from his two companions, and was seen swimming manfully towards the shore, and then returning as if with a desire to regain the boat. He was an expert swimmer, and may have thought that he could swim to land. To speculate about the probabilities is not, however, the intention of the writer, but to state with deep regret the mournful fact, that after a terrific struggle with the waves he sank, alas! to rise no more. The other two were saved by clinging to the

boat for about three-quarters of an hour, when they were rescued from their perilous position by four fishermen who had witnessed the accident from the beach of Clontarf. Mr. Williamson's father came at once to Dublin, and instituted a careful and persevering search for the body, which, after many unsuccessful attempts, was found on the 16th inst., close to the spot where the accident occurred. The inquest was held on Monday, the 17th inst., when the unanimous verdict returned was "Accidental death by drowning," the jury appending a presentment to the proper authorities, representing the extraordinary fact that while the lifeboat is kept near the lighthouse, there is no crew to man it within the distance of two miles. The interment took place on the same day, immediately after the inquest, with every mark of cordial regard for the memory of the deceased. His father and brother were the chief mourners, while Professor Galloway and several of his fellow-students were amongst the number. His death is deeply regretted. He was beloved by all who knew him. His kindness of heart, and thoughtful consideration of others, won the warmest regard of all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. It was in his twenty-third year that this life of youthful promise was thus mournfully and suddenly terminated.

#### Postscript.

##### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

Wednesday, June 19, 1867.

In the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE gave notice that he should propose to enlarge the scope of Lord Shaftesbury's motion for amending the procedure of that House.

In the Commons, at the day sitting, which commenced at two p.m., in reply to Mr. D. Griffith, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER positively stated that the Irish Reform Bill will not be introduced this session.

The consideration of the Representation of the People Bill in committee was then resumed. The business commenced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER proposing to insert in clause 15 the University of Durham with the University of London, whereupon Mr. Lowe stood up and made a strong appeal to the right hon. gentleman to give time for the further consideration of the question. A lengthy discussion followed, and on a division the Government were successful by a majority of 1, the numbers being—226 for the amendment, and 225 against it. Thus the word "university" in the clause was changed to "universities." To complete the Government plan it was necessary to insert the word "Durham," and this Mr. DISRAELI proposed. When the House went to a division the proposal of the Government was negatived by a majority of eight, the numbers being, for it, 228; against, 234. Thus London and Durham are not to be united. The clauses up to clause 24 were disposed of, and then progress was reported. Some bills having been put forward a stage, the sitting was suspended until nine o'clock.

At the evening sitting, Mr. FAWCETT brought forward his motion declaring it to be expedient that Trinity College, Dublin, should not be confined to members of the Established Church, but the debate was adjourned.

The motion of Mr. CONNELL to proceed to the third reading of the Tests Abolition (Oxford and Cambridge) Bill, was successfully resisted on the ground of the lateness of the hour (quarter-past one) and was adjourned.

The House rose at half-past two o'clock.

##### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

A Berlin telegram states that the Emperor Napoleon has promised to pay a visit to the King of Prussia in October.

The Pope made a speech on Monday on the anniversary of his accession. He compared himself to the voice in the desert which directed the Jews, and made a vehement appeal to the cardinals who were present, and who had offered him their congratulations.

A New York telegram states that it is probable there will be a session of Congress in July.

##### THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.—WEDNESDAY MORNING.

—Up to half-past twelve no serious disturbance occurred. It was rumoured that it was intended to make an attack on the Catholic Cathedral and the armouries in the gun-making district of the town; but, warning having been given to the authorities, any outbreaks, if they were intended at all, were prevented by the presence of the police and the military. Mr. Murphy delivered his lecture at the "Tabernacle" as usual, and the proceedings were orderly. Over 100 soldiers of the 81st Regiment arrived from Manchester last night, and are now quartered at the Town-hall. The streets are quiet.

##### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat, both coastwise and by rail, have only been moderate, but in fair average condition. Sales progressed slowly, millers being only disposed to operate to satisfy their immediate requirements; nevertheless, Monday's values were fully maintained. The supply of foreign wheat was tolerably extensive; and there was a moderate demand on former terms. Barley was in fair request, on fully previous terms for all qualities. The show of foreign barley was moderately good. The malt trade continues very quiet, and the quotations are without alteration. The supply of oats was extensive, and with a fair demand; prices were quite as dear as Monday last. The show of beans was limited, and the quotations were consequently fully upheld. Peas met a fair inquiry, on rather higher terms; the supply was small. The flour trade was steady, on former terms.

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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

## SUMMARY.

THE gay city of Paris enjoys but a brief respite in its hospitable intentions. On Friday the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck departed quietly from a capital where their presence was rather tolerated than welcomed, but they obtained a promise from their Imperial host that he would go to Berlin in October. Coupled with this pacific omen is the postponement till a winter session of the Corps Législatif of the scheme of army reorganisation. King William has been succeeded by the Pasha of Egypt, a Sovereign of some importance in the eyes of the French Government and capitalists, who by his favour are pushing forward the Suez Canal. There has also been an invasion of Grand Dukes, of whom the satiated Parisians made little account. Next week the Emperor and Empress of Austria, accompanied by the Chancellor of Hungary, will share the prodigal hospitalities of the Tuilleries, and they will be followed by the Sultan, who will in his turn make way for the Shah of Persia.

While the Austrian Reichsrath is discussing the excellent proposals of Baron Boust and his colleagues for defining ministerial responsibility, inaugurating trial by jury, and perfecting the dual system of government, the German Zollverein is being reconstructed. The Southern States have been readmitted to this commercial league, and Bavaria has signed the new treaty, which provides that all questions at issue shall be decided by a majority of votes, thus giving Prussia a complete ascendancy in the new Union. Whether this combination is to be the stepping-stone to a closer union between North and South Germany is a question which remains for future decision, and will depend greatly upon the attitude of France.

The prominent domestic news of the week is not adapted to excite confidence in our boasted superior civilisation. On Monday St. James's Hall was to have been the theatre of a great demonstration of Conservative working men. The resolutions to be proposed included a gratuitous denunciation of the Reform League. Some of the leading members of that body, not satisfied with the general if tacit admission that to their vigorous agitation the prospect of passing a radical measure of Reform is mainly due, thought it worth while to take up the offensive challenge, and pack the meeting. A regular *melée* ensued, and after a protracted physical-force contest, the "constitutionalists" retired without holding their meeting. Neither the one party nor the other can gain credit or influence by such unseemly tactics.

Birmingham has been the scene of a far more serious and disgraceful encounter. Mr. Whalley, and a number of his ultra-Protestant supporters, have started a new association to expose the errors and evil practices of Romanism. The Baron de Camin not apparently being at their command, they secured the services of a Mr. Murphy, whose inflammatory harangues have already provoked fanatical outbreaks in Wednesbury and Wolverhampton. Being wisely refused the Town Hall, Birmingham, the abettors of this firebrand constructed a temporary "Tabernacle" in the heart of the town, in which he might hurl defiance at Rome. Of course the ignorant Catholic population of the town were soon aroused by these attacks. Mobs gathered in the streets, the houses of obnoxious Protestants were attacked, and on Monday the military were called out, and

the Riot Act read. Many persons have been injured, and a large number of arrests have been made. Though the mayor and municipal authorities are now supported by a strong force of soldiers and police, the town remains in a very excited and disturbed condition. A heavy responsibility rests, not only upon Mr. Murphy, but upon Mr. Whalley and his friends, who have employed him to go from town to town to provoke these disturbances. We fail to see how the Protestant cause is to be advanced by these insulting attacks on the Roman Catholic faith, or that any other result can follow such incendiary appeals than the stirring up of sectarian bitterness and riotous demonstrations.

A very ominous and unpleasant incident took place at Waterford last week. While the American Fenian prisoners lately captured at Dunbarvan were being conveyed through Waterford to Dublin, the police escort was assailed by a large mob, and a serious struggle ensued, numbers of women taking part in the fray. Many of the police were wounded by brickbats and stones, and one of their assailants was killed by a bayonet thrust. At the funeral of the man Walsh, some five thousand persons, contrary to the advice of the Roman Catholic bishop, walked in procession to the grave, and his hearse was decorated with green branches and flowers as though he were a martyr. Fenianism, notwithstanding its ignominious failures and the convictions that are taking place before the Special Commissions, is far from dead in Ireland.

## THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF REDISTRIBUTION.

THE scheme of redistribution announced by Mr. Disraeli on Thursday evening was, under a vague menace that the Government might abandon the Bill if Mr. Laing's were substituted for it, carried in Committee on Monday by a majority of eight votes—at least as far as the enfranchisement of new boroughs is concerned. It was the proposition of the right hon. member for the Wick boroughs to give a third member to six of the most populous boroughs in the kingdom—namely, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, and Sheffield. The Government, on the contrary, proposed to give all the seats obtained by the semi-dismemberment of boroughs having less than a population of 10,000 to newly-enfranchised places, to the Universities of London and Durham, and to large and populous counties—save in the case of the Tower Hamlets, to which two additional members have been assigned. The decision of the House has taken the matter for the present out of the region of uncertainty. We say "for the present," because it is morally certain, that if it turns out in fact, as it is maintained with some plausibility in theory, that the scheme has been constructed with a simple view to give increased strength to the landowners in Parliament, it will not constitute a permanent settlement of the question. The Bill will merely be accepted by the country as a measure for the extension of the franchise, plus an inadequate redistribution of seats which will go for nothing, and the increased "leverage" which Mr. Bright last year recommended Reformers to content themselves with in the first instance, will be used at an early period to carry a much larger plan of reconstruction than, under any circumstances, could be hoped for from the present House of Commons.

Mr. Disraeli's scheme, or, as we must now consider it, the scheme adopted by the House, has been devised with a view to rendering impracticable all proposals for the representation of minorities, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer evinces a decided repugnance. He is as averse, as Mr. Gladstone expressed himself in the earlier part of the Session, to anything "new-fangled," and we are far from certain that in this respect he is not right. The majority which he obtained on Monday against Mr. Laing's amendment, although but a narrow one, and evidently due to something approaching to moral coercion, cut the ground from under all propositions for cumulative voting in three-membered constituencies, and they therefore fell to the ground without discussion. The other novelties—such as giving to each elector but one vote where two members are returned, or of dividing boroughs into as many wards as there are members, and assigning a single member to each—were either withdrawn or negatived without a division. The result is that a large breadth of ground has been rapidly traversed, and before our readers get the present number of our journal, the most material clauses of the Reform Bill will have been finally passed.

We speak with great uncertainty of what will be the probable effect of this part of the measure. It must be viewed in connection with the

extension of the franchise, and those who have given most study to the subject will be the readiest to admit that it is impossible to do more than conjecture what the upshot of the next election will be. We are not by any means convinced that the landowners will recover by the plan of redistribution what they were supposed to have lost by the large alteration of the suffrage. On the contrary, we are very much inclined to think that, quite independently of the gain to the cause of political progress that the boroughs will exhibit, the twenty-five additional members allotted to populous counties will be anything but tractable under the dictation of the great landed families. It would not by any means surprise us if the counties should once more become, as of yore, the strongholds of decided but cautious Liberalism. The fifteen pounds rating franchise will certainly produce a large number of sturdy, independent, and intelligent voters—and it has to be considered that the tendency of thought and sentiment in the present age, except, perhaps, in the metropolis, is towards a bolder and less tentative treatment of long-standing questions than has yet been assumed by any Parliament of late years. It may be that we are mistaken. We have already said that there are not sufficient data on which to rest a confident conclusion. We can only speak of what we have seen, and give utterance to the impression it has left upon our minds. We have had a tolerably extensive acquaintance with most of the counties of England and Wales, and more particularly with that class of people whom this Bill will newly enfranchise. We believe that the accession of strength they will bring to the now existing Liberal party in each county or county division, will very greatly alter the political complexion of not a few constituencies, and that the now overwhelming influence of certain great houses will be considerably abridged in all, and in some entirely paralysed. Nothing but experience can decide how far our impression is correct or erroneous—but that impression we strongly entertain, and we shall be somewhat surprised if it be not borne out by facts.

Of course, we should have preferred Mr. Laing's to Mr. Disraeli's plan of redistribution—but we are by no means convinced that the political result of the one will differ to any serious extent from that of the other. It is more theoretically just that the six towns upon whom Mr. Laing proposes to confer a third member should have a fuller representation than that comparatively small places, such as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has put into his schedule of enfranchisement, should have the priority—but, in the returns which the latter will make we think it very unlikely that the country will see reason to regret that a member has been assigned to each of them instead of being added to the two members in each of the more populous boroughs already named. Immense constituencies are apt to be unmanageable, and therefore somewhat indiscriminate, and we confess we look with greater confidence to the judicious choice of more moderate-sized boroughs. Where there are three members, one of them is very apt to be a laggard in opinion—where there is only one, and the electors are tolerably independent, their selection is more likely to be more carefully made and more steadily maintained. In all very crowded cities the residuum bears a larger proportion to the other householders than in less extensive towns. We cannot say, therefore, that we regard the decision of the House with any feeling akin to dismay, and far less as a calamity to the party of progress. Our expectations differ from those of many of our friends, and hence we speak of them with considerable diffidence. But since the issue has now been taken, and nothing that we or others say can alter its character, we are free to confess that from the first we regarded the Chancellor of the Exchequer's scheme of redistribution with less disfavour than many whose judgment in most matters we accept with the utmost respect.

## REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

SEVERAL of the daily papers, foremost amongst which is the *Times*, have commenced an attack upon the House of Lords. It is argued, certainly not without strong reason, that the upper branch of the Legislature has gratuitously put itself in a position which justifies the British public—nay, compels it—in asking whether in its present mode of dealing with the business of the State, it discharges the functions assigned to it by the Constitution. It is assumed that the hereditary principle is an anomaly which can only be defended by a reference to actual results, and it is averred that these results, of late, have done little else

than throw discredit upon the institution. A large majority of the peers, it is said, habitually shirk their duties. They shun the House as though it was infected. They evade the labours of Committees. They are here, there, and everywhere but in their right place. Even the few who do attend, discourage any discussion likely to be prolonged beyond their dinner-hour. They initiate nothing. They have no quorum. They delegate their votes on the gravest national subjects to the Minister of the day or the leader of the Opposition, and thus decide matters of the utmost moment without troubling themselves to hear what is said for or against them. They are getting more and more idle, more perfunctory, more incapable, and, consequently, more useless. Now that the House of Commons is undergoing a searching reform, and representation bids fair to be settled upon a broad basis, it is altogether out of character that the House of Peers should be permitted to retain privileges which it cares not to use for the advantage of the public. A sufficient quorum must be established and proxies abolished as the least that should be done—and if this does not shame the Lords into giving a decent show of attention to public business, they may make up their minds to a much more serious abridgement of the privileges of their order.

Such is the pith of the complaint which has unexpectedly been urged, as if by preconcerted arrangement, by several of the daily organs of political opinion. The indictment is sustained by facts which are notorious, and does not admit of any effective reply. But then these facts are not by any means new, and yet have attracted no attention before in influential quarters. If Mr. Bright had thrown out a hint that a reform of the House of Commons would necessitate a reform of the House of Lords, he would have been written down as a democratic leveller, a revolutionist, and an incendiary. The curious feature of the present assault is the region from which it proceeds, and the simultaneousness of its conductors. What does it indicate? No one who has watched the *Times*, for instance, can conclude that it is really in earnest in calling for an adaptation of the Upper House to the circumstances and wants of the day. When has that journal ever originated a movement for an extension of political liberty, or when has it adopted a popular cause, until public opinion had already stamped it as its own?

The truth, we suspect, is that some uneasiness has been felt of late, at indications of a possibility that the Lords may not be brought to acquiesce in the Ministerial Reform Bill. We have heard whispers to this effect from men who may be supposed to know something about what they confidently predict in relation to this contingency. "But they will never dare," it has been plausibly said, "to overrule the deliberate decision of the House of Commons—for they would be the first to go down in the convulsion that would ensue. Moreover, does not Lord Derby carry a majority of the votes of Peers in his pocket?" True, he does for all ordinary occasions. But what if certain Whig magnates should have made up their minds to repeat in the Lords the opposition which has failed them in the Commons? And what if a number of Tories of the old school have withdrawn their proxies from the Premier with a view of giving a chance to Whig malcontent? Such things have been bruited. We know not what foundation they may have in fact. We cannot say we attached much importance to the rumour. But we begin to suspect that there is more in it than one would have deemed possible at first glance. At any rate, it seems to have been taken for granted that the Lords require that amount of moral coercion which a public exposure of their deficiencies, and of the insecurity of their position, can apply to them. It appears to have been thought necessary to prevent them from making an insane attempt by reminding them plainly of their own shortcomings. Is Mr. Disraeli at the bottom of the unexpected movement? Is it his hand which is flourishing the lash? Is he secretly adopting the precaution of terrifying insubordinate peers away from the precipice which many of them show an inclination to approach? Of course, we are not likely to ascertain the whole truth in reference to this matter—but of this we are well satisfied—that what is probably meant for no other purpose than to scare the Lords into submission, will tell powerfully on the public mind, and will be recalled whenever they venture to presume on their supposed prestige in opposing themselves to the settled will of the people.

#### NOTES OF THE SESSION.

On reassembling on Thursday, after the Whitsun recess, the House of Commons plunged

at once into the Reform Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave an outline of the Government scheme for distributing the forty-five seats left for their disposal, which was listened to by a rather thin House. It creates thirteen new town constituencies, chiefly in the north; forms at the east and west of the metropolis the boroughs of Hackney and Chelsea—the one taken from the Tower Hamlets, the other carved out of Middlesex; adds a second member to Salford and Merthyr; and gives twenty-five seats to the counties on the ground of the largeness of the population. The announcement that the University of Durham was to be associated with that of London in returning one member was received with surprise and protests. In the course of the subsequent discussion, Mr. Disraeli stated that he should adhere to the plan of supplying Scotland with additional seats by increasing the total number of members of Parliament, and that large powers would be asked for the Boundary Commissioners, who would be required to enlarge, and in no case to restrict, the limits of borough constituencies, with a view to keep the counties as far as possible representative of the agricultural classes pure and simple.

The debate on the Government plan of redistribution began on Monday, when Mr. Laing moved as an amendment that one member should be added to the six large towns which contain a population of 150,000 and upwards, and he proposed to obtain these seats by grouping the smaller boroughs. The amendment was strenuously opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who contended that the counties are now inadequately represented as compared with the boroughs, and that to take away these small boroughs would increase the disparity. More effectual, however, than his weak arguments was Mr. Disraeli's warning that if Mr. Laing's amendment should be carried, the Government would have to consider whether they should go on with the Bill. There was need for this covert threat. There were Conservative members like Lord Cranbourne prepared to support the amendment, not with a view to augment the borough representation *per se*, but to give a chance of carrying out the proposal of Mr. Hughes in favour of cumulative voting—that is to enable each elector in the large boroughs referred to to give his three votes to one candidate, or to distribute them among any two or more candidates, in such proportion as he might think fit. An attempt to raise a discussion on this amendment at the present stage of the Bill was decided to be irregular, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer found opportunity to inform the House that the Government were entirely opposed to cumulative voting "and to all other fantastic schemes of the kind." Mr. Gladstone derided Mr. Disraeli's hint that a resolution in favour of the fair representation of the large populous communities was to be taken as a question of confidence, as, after all that had passed, being the most egregious instance on record of straining at a gnat after swallowing a camel. A number of Liberals—even Mr. Roebuck and Mr. E. James, representing boroughs which would have received an additional member—rallied to the support of the Government, and Mr. Laing's amendment was thrown out by a majority of 10 in a House of 484 members, amid the loud cheers of the Tory party.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has indefinitely postponed the Irish Reform Bill, on the ground that, owing to a foreign and external agency acting upon sentiments of a morbid character in a portion of the population, there is in Ireland at the present moment a very general feeling of distrust and a considerable sense of danger, and that it is, under such circumstances, very difficult to deal with questions involving the redistribution of electoral right. Some of the Irish members were indignant at this breach of a Ministerial pledge. It does not appear whether the Government intend to deal with Ireland next Session, or to leave that country altogether as it is. In the former case, we imagine, the completion of the Reform scheme will be postponed, and the consequent General Election delayed. There may yet be another Session of the present Parliament.

An obstinate and varying battle has been fought over the proposal to enfranchise the University of London—a plan which has been before Parliament for more than ten years. By way of pleasing one of his colleagues, Mr. Mowbray, the member for Durham city, Mr. Disraeli consented to the monstrous suggestion that the Durham University should be united with that of London. The House was astounded at this incongruous proposal—rightly characterised by Mr. Lowe as an insult to the London University—and could hardly believe that the Government was in earnest. But the Chancellor of the

Exchequer pressed on his amendment, and by the aid of the north country members, with whom local claims overcame party ties, carried it by a majority of fourteen. By repeated motions for adjournment, the friends of London University succeeded in staving off a final decision. At yesterday's morning sitting the struggle was renewed. Notwithstanding the indignant protests of Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Cardwell, the House decided by a majority of 226 to 225 to insert the word "Universities" instead of "University." But the statement that only members of the Church of England could vote for Durham University produced a damaging effect upon the Government plan, which Mr. Mowbray endeavoured to counteract by a vague promise that the governing body of that seat of learning were willing to liberalise the constitution of Convocation. Finally, by a majority of eight, to the great delight of the Opposition, the House rejected the word "Durham"; and though the word "Universities" still remains to be amended, the fight over the claims of London University has ended in a decisive victory by its supporters. The second part of the Reform Bill, relative to the distribution of seats, was completed before the House rose yesterday after the day sitting.

Yesterday evening two ecclesiastical measures were partially discussed, but no progress was made. The debate on Mr. Fawcett's resolution affirming the injustice of the exclusive appropriation of the Fellowships and Foundation Scholarships of Trinity College, Dublin, to members of the Established Church was adjourned, but revealed the unpleasant fact that a number of Irish Liberals, on the plea that denominational education is alone suited to the circumstances of the country, are quite ready to leave Trinity College in exclusively Episcopal hands. Mr. Coleridge's attempt to proceed with the third reading of the Tests Abolition (Oxford and Cambridge) Bill at a quarter past one o'clock was effectually resisted, and the motion was postponed till this day week.

In an interesting speech on Friday, in reply to Mr. Labouchere, Lord Stanley explained the nature of the guarantee into which England had entered in common with the other Great Powers for the perpetual neutralisation of Luxembourg. He stated that upon the decision of our Government alone rested for the time being the question of peace or war in Europe. All the other Powers were willing to accept that proposal; and he, on the part of the British Government, under a feeling of doubt and anxiety such as he had never before felt on any public question, hesitated for three days. If our Ministers had stood out upon that point, it was a matter of absolute certainty that "the Conference must have broken off, a rupture must have ensued, Prussia would have withdrawn the concessions which she had offered, and at the time when I am speaking the French and Prussian armies would have been in conflict." His lordship thought he was choosing the least hazardous of two alternatives in becoming a party to the guarantee. We know the result. Lord Stanley describes it as a case of "limited liability." "It means this, that in the event of a violation of neutrality all the Powers who have signed the treaty may be called upon for their collective action, but no one of those Powers is liable to be called upon to act singly or separately." "Such a guarantee," he added, "has obviously rather the character of a moral sanction to the arrangements which it defends than that of a contingent liability to make war." In respect to the present relations between the two Governments, which lately occupied so menacing a position towards each other, our Foreign Minister spoke most hopefully. "I think," he said, "I can state as a fact, from all that I hear and know, that the relations of France and Prussia, which at the time of the Conference were certainly not cordial, have ever since that time been steadily improving. That both the French Government and people earnestly desire peace I not only believe, but know. I believe that the same feeling exists generally in Prussia. All that is passing tends to remove any feeling of distrust, and though it is, of course, impossible to predict the future, still I am inclined to think that peace will not now be interrupted." The House received these declarations with evident satisfaction and approval.

#### WINTER IN JUNE.

It is remarked of English people that they never meet one another under any circumstances without making the weather their first, and often their chief, topic of conversation. We are not concerned to deny the fact, but we take leave to ask whether it is not a subject that offers the greatest possible variety? In

this country more than in most, perhaps, the theme is one which, during three out of four seasons of the year, presents daily and almost hourly new and unlooked-for aspects. We are not going to add our contribution to the volume of abuse heaped upon our climate. It has its disagreeable phases, no doubt, but it has also a few compensations. In many parts of the world, the weather is subject to only three or four periodical changes in the year; but, although sunshine be the law, and overclouded skies the exception, it is questionable whether those who live under so steady a meteorological régime have the balance of enjoyment in their favour. In the first place, the extreme regularity of the few variations they experience, greatly lessens their capability of appreciating the pleasure to be derived from a brilliant season. It comes as a matter of course—it lasts for a calculable time—it exhibits no contrasts—it is seldom thought of, and soon degenerates into a monotony. In the next place, it is usually unfavourable to vigour and elasticity of constitution; and, in the last place, it breeds swarms of noisome and noxious insects, and scorches into a sombre brown vegetation which in more fickle climates covers the earth with such a rich mantle of verdure. Whereas, we Englishmen, always supposing we are strong enough in health to brave the vicissitudes of the weather, can really and thoroughly enjoy our brief and uncertain snatches of brightness and balminess whenever and how long soever it is our good fortune to have them. We are seldom, if ever, overdone with extremes of any kind. We cannot live much out-of-doors, it is true, but we can generally contrive to be comfortable within—and for charming scenery, which, after all, is the principal recommendation of open-air existence, where will you find a lovelier combination of the useful with the beautiful than in "merry England"?

Having thus guarded ourselves against an ungrateful forgetfulness of what we ought to be thankful for, we feel all the more free to give vent to our feelings with reference to "winter in June." It may be a blessing in disguise—we dare say it is—but it is open to us to remark that the disguise is very far from being an agreeable one. We are now bearing as best we may the fifth winter this year. Since January, we have never had a week or ten days of fine weather without its being closely followed by a longer interval of biting cold. Summer and winter have appeared in sandwich fashion—a thin slice of heat between two slices of cold. Over and over again, just when people had been compelled to lay aside their warm attire, which in each instance they had worn several days during which they would fain have been more lightly clad, but resolved to err, if at all, on the side of prudence, back went the wind to the north-east, and surprised them into fits of shivering. Last week they might reasonably have concluded that their disappointments were surely at an end—but lo! Sunday ushered in another season of rigour, and we are all obliged to resume our February clothing, or suffer the penalty of our bravado. The May fever has long since been got over, chimneys have been swept, and grates decorated with flowery screens—but again and again it has become necessary to relay and rekindle our fires, if only to do away with the absurdity of sitting indoors in our overcoats. We have never known what to be at.

So also it seems to have been with another branch of the creation. As the vernal season advanced, and the sun mounted up a steeper path, and took a wider sweep across the firmament, vegetation began to come out and do homage to the potent influence which, emanating from the source of light and heat, rules all its destinies. When the atmosphere turned chill, feeling as though winter had recently been there, albeit sanctioning an expectation that he was clean gone for the present year, it peeped out timidly, with all the hesitation and bashfulness of a maiden glancing for the first time recognition of one long loved in secret. The buds were ever and anon obliged to chide and check their own forwardness. In presence of the scolding and ever-austere north-easter, they gathered themselves up as though in prudery, and put on a show of running down again to hide themselves in the roots from which they came. Then, a little later, when nipping airs were succeeded by the mild and honeyed breath of the younger and more genial south, all nature burst forth, sometimes in bright smiles, sometimes in brighter tears; and at last, but a short while since, full of confidence and uncontrollable love, threw herself at the feet of her acknowledged lord, and, through every medium by which soul can speak with soul, she looked, laughed, whispered, radiated, unchanging, unreserved affection. Alack-a-day! the dus

has caught her in her most loving mood, and gloom overcasts her brow, and she is again as frigid as when the sun who kissed her was little better than a stranger.

Winter in June—its untimeliness is its most unpleasant characteristic. Most folks can bear winter cheerfully enough in its proper season and place. They expect it, they prepare for it, they welcome it, they enjoy it. But a keen cold wind and an amber sky, within a few days of midsummer, afford pleasure to nobody, and, for ought we can make out, do service to nothing animal or vegetable. There are, however, social, moral, and even religious forms of the same incongruity which outdo the physical form of it a long way. There is, for example, the sharp, fault-finding, gnawing tongue, associated with a sour and scowling visage, which, for no visible reason, ever and anon, represses the buoyant and innocent gaiety of the young people of the household, and blights their budding joys and energies as if envious of the light-hearted merriment which it has long since lost the ability to feel. Now, let it be admitted that children and youths of both sexes oftentimes need reproof—still, its administration ought to be restricted to suitable times and occasions. To laugh and be merry is the privilege of their age, just as it is the privilege of spring to rejoice in verdure and flowers. Care will take down the exuberance of their feelings soon enough, and break them in to the sterner realities of life. Why unnecessarily thrust into their presence a mode of behaviour which chills them to the core, and turns back the warm current of their life to its source? Why dash their pleasing hopes ruthlessly to the ground, and perpetually shrivel up their opening sympathies by treatment which is as mysteriously inappropriate to them as winter in June? Short of sin, there is no bitterer bane in a family than an irrepressible *jet d'eau* of harsh humour.

We all of us know too well what form the evil takes in the social circle. We have all of us felt the disagreeable sensation excited by an inveterate grumbler, or traducer, or ill-mannered as well as ill-tempered wit. It is a miserable passage of experience at best, while at worst it is simply exorcising. Amid everything intended, and more or less calculated to please, nothing pleases. This, that, and the other thing, about which affection has confidently twined its tendrils, is wantonly picked to pieces before your eyes. Not a reputation in which you are fondly interested but is drawn through the mire of detraction. Not a genial sentiment, warm from the heart, turns up, even by chance. Every jest is tipped with malignity. Every sparkle of wit is hot with sarcasm. There are men who wherever they go curdle the milk of human kindness, whose spleen transmutes into bitterness the sweetest things with which it comes in contact—men whose envious dispositions, or whose standing quarrel with their own position, or whose secret self-dissatisfaction, urges them to pounce down with outspread claws upon whatever good comes within their view, that they may tear it to tatters. They are like the growling of an approaching thunderstorm at a picnic. They excite dread enough to repress all natural abandon of gladness. They are veritable winter in June.

But the incongruity takes even a worse form—moroseness in religion. Christianity, properly understood, is the brightest of all the bright embodiments of uncreated light. It would make its subjects, and it shou'd make them, the most genial, the most sympathising, the most loving, the most sunshiny creatures upon God's earth. It should put them in rapport with everything but wickedness. And yet how often is it distorted into a frowning, lecturing, chiding, threatening, banning impersonation, which rather provokes, repels, and frightens, than allures and embraces. Oh! it is an infinite pity that men who conscientiously intend to serve God, should so utterly mistake His spirit and so grievously misrepresent His purpose. There is a time, no doubt, to weep—but there is also a time to laugh, and he who cannot do the latter is incompetent to do the former with any useful or comforting result. The harm which these men unconsciously do is beyond computation. They are like a northern, icy blast on a glittering, glorious day. They make you shiver in spite of their surrounding. They are the most painful illustration of winter in June.

SERIOUS FENIAN RIOT AT WATERFORD.—At Waterford on Thursday night the police were attacked by a large mob while conveying Fenian prisoners to the county gaol. Thirty-eight policemen were more or less injured by stones. The mob was charged with bayonets by the police. One of the mob was killed, and several wounded—two dangerously.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords reassembled on Monday. The attendance was larger than usual. The royal assent was given by commission to the Consolidated Fund (14,000,000*l.*) Bill, the Exchequer Bonds (1,700,000*l.*) Bill, the Public Works Loan Bill, the Sale and Purchase of Shares Bill, the Labouring Classes Dwelling Act (1866) Amendment Bill, the British Spirits Bill, and a number of private bills.

Earl RUSSELL gave notice that on Thursday (tomorrow) he would call attention to the recent Luxembourg Treaty.

Lord SHAFESBURY also intimated his intention on Friday of suggesting that the sittings of that House should commence at four o'clock, and of proposing a committee to consider the propriety of such an arrangement.

The County Courts Act Amendment Bill was considered in committee, some of the clauses exciting discussion, but no material alterations were introduced. Lord CAIRNS took exception to the power of imprisonment for small debts, which he denounced as absurd, seeing that the only property of persons so imprisoned consisted in their labour, which was annihilated by the sentence. The Lord CHANCELLOR relied upon the almost unanimous opinion of the County Court Judges as to the necessity for continuing the power of imprisonment.

The sitting was closed at six o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THE REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

On the reassembling of the House on Thursday after the WhitSunday holidays the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER laid before it the chief features of his new redistribution scheme. Premising that after the vote on Mr. Laing's amendment, which gave forty-five seats to be disposed of in lieu of thirty, the Government had thought it wise not to deal merely with the additional fifteen seats, but to reconsider their whole scheme *de novo*, he stated that they would recommend the House to apportion the forty-five seats in this manner—nineteen to boroughs, one to the University of London, with which would be joined the University of Durham, and twenty-five to the counties. The nineteen borough seats would be absorbed by giving one member each to the new constituencies of Hartlepool, Darlington, Middlesbrough, Burnley, St. Helen's, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Stalybridge, Wednesbury, Gravesham, Stockton, Keighley, and Luton, by giving an additional member each to Salford and Merthyr Tydfil, and by creating two new metropolitan boroughs, one carved out of the Tower Hamlets—to be called Hackney, the other out of Chelsea and the adjacent districts. The twenty-five county seats are thus disposed of:—West Kent, North Lancashire, East Surrey, and South Lancashire are to be subdivided and two members given to each division, which absorbs seven seats (South Lancashire having already three members), and the nine counties of Lincoln, Derby, Devon, Somerset, the West Riding, Chester, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex are to be divided into three parts, each being represented by two members. Mr. DISRAELI, deprecating possible objections, pointed out that these counties contained 4,000,000 population—apart from the borough population—representing most important manufacturing, agricultural, and mineral interests, and a vast variety of trades, and recommended the House to give large powers to the Boundary Commissioners, promising on Monday to lay on the table clauses for this purpose, and for the new arrangement for registration rendered necessary by the changes in the franchise part of the bill.

In the short conversation which followed Mr. LAING intimated that he should persevere with that part of the scheme giving a third member to some of the larger towns, which would afford the most favourable opportunity to Mr. Hughes for bringing on his proposal for cumulative voting; Mr. AYRTON and Mr. NEWDEGATE recommended that the bill in its new shape should be reprinted; Sir M. W. RIDLEY approved the proposal to give representation to Durham University, while Sir F. GOLDSMID gave some reason for believing that the conjunction of Durham with London University would not work well; and Mr. CARDWELL and Colonel SYKES asked for some more precise information as to the source from which the extra Scotch seats were to be derived, to which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he should neither move nor support a proposal to increase the insufficient representation of Scotland by impairing the not excessive representation of England and Ireland.

The further progress of the committee on the bill was postponed until Monday.

#### THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

An important and interesting discussion on the constitution of the Ordnance Committee and the armament of our military and naval services was commenced by Mr. H. BAILLIE, who moved for a select committee to inquire into the present condition of the Ordnance Committee. He condemned unreservedly the hasty amalgamation of the department with the War Office, and argued its total break-down from its failure to furnish the country with efficient field ordnance, heavy naval guns, or a satisfactory small arm. Under each of these heads Mr. BAILLIE brought a heavy indictment against the Ordnance Select Committee, insinuating that the original choice of the Armstrong gun was traceable to an intimate business relation between members of the Elswick Company and members of the committee and of the War Department, asserting roundly that the Armstrong field artillery and the heavy naval guns were alike failures; that trials were not fairly conducted,

that orders were given regardless of expense, and that we were in an inferior position in respect to our armament to the rest of the world. [The Snider rifle, too, he alleged was also a failure.]

Sir J. HAY replied to so much of Mr. Baillie's accusation as related to the navy, describing the different guns with which the navy is armed, which had given general satisfaction to the officers, and the fundamental principle—the Elswick coil—of which had been adopted by all European nations, except France, Prussia, and Russia. He defended, also, the constitution of the select committee and its impartiality. Lord ELCHO attributed whatever shortcomings had occurred not so much to the action of the committee as of their masters, the secretaries of war. On the whole, our naval armament was superior to that of any other nation except the United States; but he doubted whether our system of rifling was applicable to large guns (for endurance it was certainly a failure, as he showed from the returns), and, preferring the 15-inch and 20-inch American smooth-bores, recommended that a comparison should be instituted between the two systems. General PEEL explained the circumstances under which the Armstrong gun and the Snider rifle had been adopted, maintaining the wisdom of the choice and its practical success, and defending the complete impartiality and disinterestedness of the Select Committee. Mr. SHAW-LEVEREE, from the experience of a recent visit to the United States, asserted that American officers were rather in favour of our principle than their own, and that during the whole war none of these big guns had penetrated the sides of an ironclad. Sir J. PAXINGTON opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be injurious to the public service, would paralyse the departments, and that there was nothing in the state of affairs to justify such an investigation. He described experiments now going on for the improvement of our armament, asserting that there were now in store a considerable number of 9-inch guns fit for service in any part of the world. After some remarks from Mr. NEWDEGATE, who insisted that the head of the department ought alone to be responsible, the motion was withdrawn, and the House went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were agreed to.

On the vote of 860,567l. for steam machinery, Mr. CORRY explained various alterations in the scheme since the estimate was framed, and stated that it was intended to commence a third ironclad this year, and that tenders had been invited from the principal shipbuilders. This announcement gave rise to a long conversation before the vote was agreed to.

The remaining votes of the Naval Estimates were agreed to without remark.

Several orders were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past one o'clock.

#### THE VACCINATION BILL.

On Friday, the morning sitting was occupied by a discussion of the clauses of the Vaccination Bill. Before going into Committee on the bill, Lord Robert Montagu explained that its object was, by assimilating the law in England to that of Scotland and Ireland, to repair the failure of the Act of 1853, under which the deaths from smallpox had increased from nearly 4,000 to between 6,000 and 7,000 a year, while in the sister kingdoms a great decrease in the deaths had followed. The system of vaccination, registration, and inspection was made much more stringent, and by increasing the fees of the vaccinators and registrars it was made their interest to see the Act carried out.

Mr. J. C. JEROVSE moved to defer the committee on the bill until the report of the medical officer of the Privy Council for 1866 had been distributed; and he, as well as Mr. BARROW and Colonel BARTTELOT, who opposed the bill, disputed the value of vaccination, insisting that the practice often communicated diseases to children. Mr. H. A. BRUCE and Dr. BRADY supported the bill as a considerable amendment on the present system. Mr. HENLEY objected to the bill that its machinery would not secure good vaccination—the importance of which he allowed, that it was too exclusively compulsory, and did nothing to consult the convenience and conciliate the prejudices of the people. In particular, he insisted that the vaccinator ought to be allowed to perform the operation at each child's home rather than at appointed stations, as the bill proposed. Mr. KENDAL took the same view; but Mr. LOWE, who strongly supported the bill, maintained that vaccination at stations was more convenient, and that every precaution had been taken to secure the most efficient vaccination.

The amendment was negatived, and in committee the first seven clauses of the bill were agreed to.

#### THE PETITION ABOUT THE FENIANS.

At the evening sitting, on the motion for going into Supply,

Major ANSON called attention to the petition presented some weeks ago by Mr. Bright praying for the lenient treatment of the Fenians, with the view of moving its rejection, and cancelling all mention of it in the journals of the House. The third paragraph of the petition Major ANSON reprobated in strong and indignant language as a slanderous insult to the British army, whose conduct in Ireland and India he warmly defended, and protested against the sanction which would be given to these calumnies by the House allowing this petition to remain on its records.

Mr. B. COCHRANE seconded the motion. Regretting that Mr. Bright was not present, he charged on his speeches the responsibility of much that had occurred in Ireland.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER, after urging that to discharge a petition which had been accepted after due discussion six weeks ago would be an interference with the

right of petitioners, protested against a strong expression applied by Major Anson to General Thompson for his description of the conduct of the army in the Indian rebellion.

Mr. C. FORSTER, as chairman of the Public Petitions Committee, explained that in allowing the petition to be printed they had acted on their ordinary rules, and deprecated any interference with the right of public petition.

Mr. MILL professed his entire concurrence with every sentiment in the petition, though he did not agree with all its expressions, and declared that it involved no insult to the British army, which, in his opinion, from its habits of discipline had less share in the bloody deeds of repression in India than civilians, and certainly deserved less reprobation than the civilians who, sitting in ease at home, urged them to measures of severity. Still, he knew of gentlemen having resigned their commissions in disgust at the deeds they had seen done in India. As to the Fenians, though their conduct was blameable and deserving of punishment as being opposed to the general interests of society, they were more pitiable than detestable.

After some further discussion, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER also recommended Major Anson—after the almost unanimous disapproval of the petition—to pause before pressing his motion. It had always been held that the liberty of petition should be indulged even to license; and, though it would have been a happy exercise of discretion had the committee declined to print this outrageous petition, it would not be wise to encourage an impression that the House was ready to suppress the publication of opinions in which it did not agree. Malevolent criticisms of this kind would only revive the heroic deeds of our soldiers in India, and the British army could well afford to treat them with contempt.

Major ANSON intimated his willingness to withdraw his motion, but one or two members at the back benches refused to allow this to be done, and ultimately, a large number of members having left the House, it was rejected by 43 to 11.

#### MR. CHURCHWARD.

Mr. P. TAYLOR asked what had been done by the Government to carry out her Majesty's answer to the address relating to Mr. Churchward and other magistrates convicted of electoral corruption; to which Mr. HARDY replied that great difficulty had arisen from the amendment to Mr. Taylor's motion, which had been carried at the same time. The Lord Chancellor had directed his principal secretary to search all the reports from 1852, in which year the system of commissions began, but he found that some of these commissions had gone much further back, and, as the House had laid down no rule, the difficulty had become incapable of solution. The guilt, too, was very different in different cases, and, though the report of a committee had always been held sufficient for the House to act upon, it had not been usual to visit a man with penal consequences except after the verdict of a jury. The Lord Chancellor had done all he could, and could do no more, unless the House chose to give him more precise and definite instructions.

#### THE LUXEMBURG TREATY.

Mr. LABOUCHERE called attention to the recent treaty relative to the Duchy of Luxemburg, and asked for some information as to the nature of the obligations we had undertaken. He contended that a guarantee given as this was said to have been, to avoid a war, was intervention in the worst form.

Mr. COCHRANE, on the other hand, maintained that the guarantee now given was merely carrying out the treaty of 1839, and gave Lord Stanley the credit of having preserved the peace of Europe.

Mr. AYTON, condemning Lord Stanley's conduct, asked whether we were absolutely bound to interfere by force of arms if the neutrality of Luxemburg were attacked; and, if so, what became of the power of the House of Commons to regulate the Supplies?

Lord STANLEY replied that undoubtedly the House of Commons had power to stop the Supplies, and therefore, in the last resort, to decide whether we should go to war. As to Mr. Griffith's complaint, he answered that the constitution cast in the executive the responsibility of making treaties and, although the exigency would not always await the conveniences of Parliamentary discussion, there were few Foreign Secretaries who would not wish to have the assistance of the support and sanction of Parliament beforehand if they could get it. Mr. Lbouchere's criticism on the recent transaction was founded on a delusion, though he sympathised with the motives which prompted it, as no one had a strong objection to increasing our diplomatic liabilities; and that more searching questions had not been asked he attributed to the fact that the country, having all the circumstances before it, had recognised the gravity of the emergency, and the comparatively slight difference in our position towards Luxemburg.

As to the gravity of the case, when the Conference was first proposed few persons concerned hoped that it would be successful. Prussia had positively refused the demand of France that she should evacuate Luxemburg. Feelings of jealousy and irritation in the two countries were daily increasing, and when Prussia yielded, she made the neutralisation of Luxemburg under a collective guarantee a *sine quid non*. From the idea of a new guarantee Lord Stanley said he was so averse that for two days he hesitated, and when he yielded it, was with more doubt and anxiety than he had ever felt before. But the alternative of an immediate rupture was absolutely certain, and if he had refused, the armies of France and Prussia would have been at this moment in the field. Austria and Italy would speedily have been dragged in, what would have happened in the East might easily be imagined, and we

should not only have suffered severely in our commerce, but all the world would have said that by refusing to give this collective guarantee we were the real authors of the war. To the allegation that Luxemburg was but a pretext, and that the mutual jealousy of the two nations must ultimately lead to a war, Lord Stanley replied that he knew of nothing, and did not believe that anything was likely to arise, to disturb the increasing relations between the two countries, which now both desired peace. He next explained the nature of the obligation into which we had entered, showing that it was merely an extension of the guarantee we gave in 1839 for the possession of Luxemburg to Holland to its neutralisation. It was a collective guarantee of all the Powers of Europe—a kind of limited liability affecting all the Powers collectively, but binding none of them to interfere singly if the neutrality were violated; the risk was little, and the danger it averted was great, and the balance of advantages was decidedly in favour of the course we had taken.

Mr. GOSCHEN acknowledged that the contingent liability Lord Stanley had undertaken was much less than the risk of a European war which it had undoubtedly averted.

Mr. H. Seymour, Mr. Kinnaird, and Mr. Sandford, joined in eulogizing Lord Stanley's wise and impartial conduct.

Several orders were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at five minutes past one o'clock.

#### THE IRISH REFORM BILL.

On Monday, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in reply to a question from Mr. Stacpoole as to when it is proposed to introduce the Irish Reform Bill, stated that there was no doubt that from external agencies acting on the population, there was in Ireland a general feeling of distrust and a great sense of danger. It was difficult to deal with questions involving electoral rights among a people thus circumstanced, and therefore the Government had determined to postpone until a further opportunity dealing with that question.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS IN CIVIL DISTURBANCES.

Sir J. PAXINGTON stated, in reply to Mr. W. E. Forster, that in case of volunteers acting for suppressing and quelling riots, as contemplated by the instructions lately issued by the War Department, their officers would have no legal power or control over them, and that under the exceptional circumstances contemplated in the instructions, he presumed the volunteers would use any arms within their reach.

#### THE REFORM BILL.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in reply to various questions, stated that the schedules to the Representation of the People Bill were merely temporary, and would only be acted upon in the event of contingencies which it was almost impossible could arise. The boundary commissioners would have power to do anything but one, and that was to diminish the existing boundaries of boroughs. He had intended to have laid on the table a clause to define the powers of the boundary commissioners, but on reflection this appeared to the Government to be premature, because if Mr. Laing's motion were carried it would be considered by the Government as decisive of the merits of their general scheme, and they would have to consider their position generally as regarded the bill altogether.

After an ineffectual attempt by Mr. BRIGHT to present a petition against the bill, which was ruled to be out of order both by the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees, the House went into committee on the bill, resuming at clause 10, which relates to the enfranchisement of the new boroughs; and, on this,

Mr. LAING moved his amendment, giving a third member to the six towns over 150,000 population,—viz., Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, and Sheffield. Though favourable to the cumulative vote, Mr. Laing said he was not wedded to it, and was willing to accept Mr. Cobden's suggestion for dividing the large towns, and, disclaiming altogether any design to rob the counties of the twenty-five seats Mr. Disraeli proposed to give them, he pointed to the grouping of small boroughs as the means of obtaining these six seats, and after an elaborate argument to show that the accumulation of three members in one constituency was a question, not of principle, but of policy and expediency, citing as an illustration Mr. Disraeli's own proposal to give three members to Glasgow, he dilated on the misfortune (alluding to Mr. Disraeli's significant declaration) of sacrificing the labours of the session for so small a matter as six seats, and on the importance of a settlement which, unless the great centres of population were adequately represented, could not be satisfactory to any party in the State.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. BAINES, and supported by Mr. BRIGHT, who urged the claims of Birmingham to a third member, and threw some doubt on a statement of Mr. Gladstone's, made a few nights ago, that the feeling in that town was in favour of a division; and by Mr. NEWDEGATE, who, in advocating the addition of a third member, accepted the alternative of a cumulative voting or division of boroughs.

Mr. HUGHES rose to move his amendment, embodying one form of cumulative voting—viz., that in every borough returning three members each elector shall be able to accumulate or distribute his votes among two or more candidates as he may think fit; but the CHAIRMAN pointed out that the proposition was distinct and separate from Mr. Laing's motion, and would be more conveniently proposed after it had been disposed of than as an amendment upon it. There was an animated conversation on the point of order, in which Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Roebuck, Sir

this country more than in most, perhaps, the theme is one which, during three out of four seasons of the year, presents daily and almost hourly new and unlooked-for aspects. We are not going to add our contribution to the volume of abuse heaped upon our climate. It has its disagreeable phases, no doubt, but it has also not a few compensations. In many parts of the world, the weather is subject to only three or four periodical changes in the year; but, although sunshine be the law, and overclouded skies the exception, it is questionable whether those who live under so steady a meteorological régime have the balance of enjoyment in their favour. In the first place, the extreme regularity of the few variations they experience, greatly lessens their capability of appreciating the pleasure to be derived from a brilliant season. It comes as a matter of course—it lasts for a calculable time—it exhibits no contrasts—it is seldom thought of, and soon degenerates into a monotony. In the next place, it is usually unfavourable to vigour and elasticity of constitution; and, in the last place, it breeds swarms of noisome and noxious insects, and scorches into a sombre brown vegetation which in more fickle climates covers the earth with such a rich mantle of verdure. Whereas, we Englishmen, always supposing we are strong enough in health to bray the vicissitudes of the weather, can really and thoroughly enjoy our brief and uncertain snatches of brightness and balminess whenever and how long soever it is our good fortune to have them. We are seldom, if ever, overdone with extremes of any kind. We cannot live much out-of-doors, it is true, but we can generally contrive to be comfortable within—and for charming scenery, which, after all, is the principal recommendation of open-air existence, where will you find a lovelier combination of the useful with the beautiful than in "merry England"?

Having thus guarded ourselves against an ungrateful forgetfulness of what we ought to be thankful for, we feel all the more free to give vent to our feelings with reference to "winter in June." It may be a blessing in disguise—we daresay it is—but it is open to us to remark that the disguise is very far from being an agreeable one. We are now bearing as best we may the fifth winter this year. Since January, we have never had a week or ten days of fine weather without its being closely followed by a longer interval of biting cold. Summer and winter have appeared in sandwich fashion—a thin slice of heat between two slices of cold. Over and over again, just when people had been compelled to lay aside their warm attire, which in each instance they had worn several days during which they would fain have been more lightly clad, but resolved to err, if at all, on the side of prudence, back went the wind to the north-east, and surprised them into fits of shivering. Last week they might reasonably have concluded that their disappointments were surely at an end—but lo! Sunday ushered in another season of rigour, and we are all obliged to resume our February clothing, or suffer the penalty of our bravado. The May fever has long since been got over, chimneys have been swept, and grates decorated with flowery screens—but again and again it has become necessary to relay and rekindle our fires, if only to do away with the absurdity of sitting indoors in our overcoats. We have never known what to be at.

So also it seems to have been with another branch of the creation. As the vernal season advanced, and the sun mounted up a steeper path, and took a wider sweep across the firmament, vegetation began to come out and do homage to the potent influence which, emanating from the source of light and heat, rules all its destinies. When the atmosphere turned chill, feeling as though winter had recently been there, albeit sanctioning an expectation that he was clean gone for the present year, it peeped out timidly, with all the hesitation and bashfulness of a maiden glancing for the first time recognition of one long loved in secret. The buds were ever and anon obliged to chide and check their own forwardness. In presence of the scolding and ever-austere north-easter, they gathered themselves up as though in prudery, and put on a show of running down again to hide themselves in the roots from which they came. Then, a little later, when nipping airs were succeeded by the mild and honeyed breath of the younger and more genial south, all nature burst forth, sometimes in bright smiles, sometimes in brighter tears; and at last, but a short while since, full of confidence and incontrollable love, threw herself at the feet of her acknowledged lord, and, through every medium by which soul can speak with soul, she looked, laughed, whispered, radiated, unchanging, unreserved affection. Alack-a-day! the duenna

has caught her in her most loving mood, and gloom overcasts her brow, and she is again as frigid as when the sun who kissed her was little better than a stranger.

Winter in June—its untimeliness is its most unpleasant characteristic. Most folks can bear winter cheerfully enough in its proper season and place. They expect it, they prepare for it, they welcome it, they enjoy it. But a keen cold wind and an umber sky, within a few days of midsummer, afford pleasure to nobody, and, for ought we can make out, do service to nothing animal or vegetable. There are, however, social, moral, and even religious forms of the same incongruity which outdo the physical form of it a long way. There is, for example, the sharp, fault-finding, gnawing tongue, associated with a sour and scowling visage, which, for no visible reason, ever and anon, represses the buoyant and innocent gamesomeness of the young people of the household, and blights their budding joys and energies as if envious of the light-hearted merriment which it has long since lost the ability to feel. Now, let it be admitted that children and youths of both sexes oftentimes need reproof—still, its administration ought to be restricted to suitable times and occasions. To laugh and be merry is the privilege of their age, just as it is the privilege of spring to rejoice in verdure and flowers. Care will take down the exuberance of their feelings soon enough, and break them in to the sterner realities of life. Why unnecessarily thrust into their presence a mode of behaviour which chills them to the core, and turns back the warm current of their life to its source? Why dash their pleasing hopes ruthlessly to the ground, and perpetually shrivel up their opening sympathies by treatment which is as mysteriously inapposite to them as winter in June? Short of sin, there is no bitterer bane in a family than an irrepressible *jet d'eau* of harsh humour.

We all of us know too well what form the evil takes in the social circle. We have all of us felt the disagreeable sensation excited by an inveterate grumbler, or traducer, or ill-mannered as well as ill-tempered wit. It is a miserable passage of experience at best, while at worst it is simply excruciating. Amid everything intended, and more or less calculated to please, nothing pleases. This, that, and the other thing, about which affection has confidently twined its tendrils, is wantonly picked to pieces before your eyes. Not a reputation in which you are fondly interested but is drawn through the mire of detraction. Not a genial sentiment, warm from the heart, turns up, even by chance. Every jest is tipped with malignity. Every sparkle of wit is hot with sarcasm. There are men who wherever they go curdle the milk of human kindness, whose spleen transmutes into bitterness the sweetest things with which it comes in contact—men whose envious dispositions, or whose standing quarrel with their own position, or whose secret self-dissatisfaction, urges them to pounce down with outspread claws upon whatever good comes within their view, that they may tear it to tatters. They are like the growling of an approaching thunderstorm at a picnic. They excite dread enough to repress all natural abandon of gladness. They are veritable winter in June.

But the incongruity takes even a worse form—moroseness in religion. Christianity, properly understood, is the brightest of all the bright embodiments of uncreated light. It would make its subjects, and it shou'd make them, the most genial, the most sympathising, the most loving, the most sunshiny creatures upon God's earth. It should put them in rapport with everything but wickedness. And yet how often is it distorted into a frowning, lecturing, chiding, threatening, banting impersonation, which rather provokes, repels, and frightens, than allures and embraces. Oh! it is an infinite pity that men who conscientiously intend to serve God, should so utterly mistake His spirit and so grievously misrepresent His purpose. There is a time, no doubt, to weep—but there is also a time to laugh, and he who cannot do the latter is incompetent to do the former with any useful or comforting result. The harm which these men unconsciously do is beyond computation. They are like a northern, icy blast on a glittering, glorious day. They make you shiver in spite of their surrounding. They are the most painful illustration of winter in June.

**SERIOUS FENIAN RIOT AT WATERFORD.**—At Waterford on Thursday night the police were attacked by a large mob while conveying Fenian prisoners to the county gaol. Thirty-eight policemen were more or less injured by stones. The mob was charged with bayonets by the police. One of the mob was killed, and several wounded—two dangerously.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords reassembled on Monday. The attendance was larger than usual. The royal assent was given by commission to the Consolidated Fund (14,000,000*l.*) Bill, the Exchequer Bonds (1,700,000*l.*) Bill, the Public Works Loan Bill, the Sale and Purchase of Shares Bill, the Labouring Classes Dwelling Act (1866) Amendment Bill, the British Spirits Bill, and a number of private bills.

Earl RUSSELL gave notice that on Thursday (tomorrow) he would call attention to the recent Luxembourg Treaty.

Lord SHATSBURY also intimated his intention on Friday of suggesting that the sittings of that House should commence at four o'clock, and of proposing a committee to consider the propriety of such an arrangement.

The County Courts Act Amendment Bill was considered in committee, some of the clauses exciting discussion, but no material alterations were introduced. Lord CAIRNS took exception to the power of imprisonment for small debts, which he denounced as absurd, seeing that the only property of persons so imprisoned consisted in their labour, which was annihilated by the sentence. The Lord CHANCELLOR relied upon the almost unanimous opinion of the County Court Judges as to the necessity for continuing the power of imprisonment.

The sitting was closed at six o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THE REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

On the reassembling of the House on Thursday after the Whitsuntide holidays the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER laid before it the chief features of his new redistribution scheme. Premising that after the vote on Mr. Laing's amendment, which gave forty-five seats to be disposed of in lieu of thirty, the Government had thought it wise not to deal merely with the additional fifteen seats, but to reconsider their whole scheme *de novo*, he stated that they would recommend the House to apportion the forty-five seats in this manner—nineteen to boroughs, one to the University of London, with which would be joined the University of Durham, and twenty-five to the counties. The nineteen borough seats would be absorbed by giving one member each to the new constituencies of Hartlepool, Darlington, Middlesbrough, Burnley, St. Helen's, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Stalybridge, Wednesbury, Gravesend, Stockton, Keighley, and Luton, by giving an additional member each to Salford and Merthyr Tydfil, and by creating two new metropolitan boroughs, one carved out of the Tower Hamlets—to be called Hackney, the other out of Chelsea and the adjacent districts. The twenty-five county seats are thus disposed of:—West Kent, North Lancashire, East Surrey, and South Lancashire are to be subdivided and two members given to each division, which absorbs seven seats (South Lancashire having already three members), and the nine counties of Lincoln, Derby, Devon, Somerset, the West Riding, Chester, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex are to be divided into three parts, each being represented by two members. Mr. DISRAELI, deprecating possible objections, pointed out that these counties contained 4,000,000 population—apart from the borough population—representing most important manufacturing, agricultural, and mineral interests, and a vast variety of trades, and recommended the House to give large powers to the Boundary Commissioners, promising on Monday to lay on the table clauses for this purpose, and for the new arrangement for registration rendered necessary by the changes in the franchise part of the bill.

In the short conversation which followed Mr. LAING intimated that he should persevere with that part of the scheme giving a third member to some of the larger towns, which would afford the most favourable opportunity to Mr. Hughes for bringing on his proposal for cumulative voting; Mr. AYRTON and Mr. NEWDEGATE recommended that the bill in its new shape should be reprinted; Sir M. W. RIDLEY approved the proposal to give representation to Durham University, while Sir F. GOLDSMID gave some reason for believing that the conjunction of Durham with London University would not work well; and Mr. CARDWELL and Colonel SYKES asked for some more precise information as to the source from which the extra Scotch seats were to be derived, to which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he should neither move nor support a proposal to increase the insufficient representation of Scotland by impairing the not excessive representation of England and Ireland.

The further progress of the committee on the bill was postponed until Monday.

#### THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

An important and interesting discussion on the constitution of the Ordnance Committee and the armament of our military and naval services was commenced by Mr. H. BAILLIE, who moved for a select committee to inquire into the present condition of the Ordnance Committee. He condemned unreservedly the hasty amalgamation of the department with the War Office, and argued its total break-down from its failure to furnish the country with efficient field ordnance, heavy naval guns, or a satisfactory small arm. Under each of these heads Mr. BAILLIE brought a heavy indictment against the Ordnance Select Committee, insinuating that the original choice of the Armstrong gun was traceable to an intimate business relation between members of the Elswick Company and members of the committee and of the War Department, asserting roundly that the Armstrong field artillery and the heavy naval guns were alike failures, that trials were not fairly conducted,

that orders were given regardless of expense, and that we were in an inferior position in respect to our armament to the rest of the world. [The Snider rifle, too, he alleged was also a failure.

Sir J. HAY replied to so much of Mr. Baillie's accusation as related to the navy, describing the different guns with which the navy is armed, which had given general satisfaction to the officers, and the fundamental principle—the Elswick coil—of which had been adopted by all European nations, except France, Prussia, and Russia. He defended, also, the constitution of the select committee and its impartiality. Lord ELCHO attributed whatever shortcomings had occurred not so much to the action of the committee as of their masters, the secretaries of war. On the whole, our naval armament was superior to that of any other nation except the United States; but he doubted whether our system of rifling was applicable to large guns (for endurance it was certainly a failure, as he showed from the returns), and, preferring the 15-inch and 20-inch American smooth-bores, recommended that a comparison should be instituted between the two systems. General PEARL explained the circumstances under which the Armstrong gun and the Snider rifle had been adopted, maintaining the wisdom of the choice and its practical success, and defending the complete impartiality and disinterestedness of the Select Committee. Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE, from the experience of a recent visit to the United States, asserted that American officers were rather in favour of our principle than their own, and that during the whole war none of these big guns had penetrated the sides of an ironclad. Sir J. PAXINGTON opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be injurious to the public service, would paralyse the departments, and that there was nothing in the state of affairs to justify such an investigation. He described experiments now going on for the improvement of our armament, asserting that there were now in store a considerable number of 9-inch guns fit for service in any part of the world. After some remarks from Mr. NEWDEGATE, who insisted that the head of the department ought alone to be responsible, the motion was withdrawn, and the House went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were agreed to.

On the vote of 860,567*l.* for steam machinery, Mr. CORRY explained various alterations in the scheme since the estimate was framed, and stated that it was intended to commence a third ironclad this year, and that tenders had been invited from the principal shipbuilders. This announcement gave rise to a long conversation before the vote was agreed to.

The remaining votes of the Naval Estimates were agreed to without remark.

Several orders were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past one o'clock.

#### THE VACCINATION BILL.

On Friday, the morning sitting was occupied by a discussion of the clauses of the Vaccination Bill. Before going into Committee on the bill, Lord Robert Montagu explained that its object was, by assimilating the law in England to that of Scotland and Ireland, to repair the failure of the Act of 1853, under which the deaths from smallpox had increased from nearly 4,000 to between 6,000 and 7,000 a year, while in the sister kingdoms a great decrease in the deaths had followed. The system of vaccination, registration, and inspection was made much more stringent, and by increasing the fees of the vaccinators and registrars it was made their interest to see the Act carried out.

Mr. J. C. JEROVSE moved to defer the committee on the bill until the report of the medical officers of the Privy Council for 1866 had been distributed; and he, as well as Mr. BARROW and Colonel BARTTELOT, who opposed the bill, disputed the value of vaccination, insisting that the practice often communicated diseases to children. Mr. H. A. BRUCE and Dr. BRADY supported the bill as a considerable amendment on the present system. Mr. HENLEY objected to the bill that its machinery would not secure good vaccination—the importance of which he allowed, that it was too exclusively compulsory, and did nothing to consult the convenience and conciliate the prejudices of the people. In particular, he insisted that the vaccinator ought to be allowed to perform the operation at each child's home rather than at appointed stations, as the bill proposed. Mr. KENDAL took the same view; but Mr. LOWE, who strongly supported the bill, maintained that vaccination at stations was more convenient, and that every precaution had been taken to secure the most efficient vaccination.

The amendment was negatived, and in committee the first seven clauses of the bill were agreed to.

#### THE PETITION ABOUT THE FENIANS.

At the evening sitting, on the motion for going into Supply,

Major ANSON called attention to the petition presented some weeks ago by Mr. Bright praying for the lenient treatment of the Fenians, with the view of moving its rejection, and cancelling all mention of it in the journals of the House. The third paragraph of the petition Major ANSON reprobated in strong and indignant language as a slanderous insult to the British army, whose conduct in Ireland and India he warmly defended, and protested against the sanction which would be given to these calumnies by the House allowing this petition to remain on its records.

Mr. B. COCHRANE seconded the motion. Regretting that Mr. Bright was not present, he charged on his speeches the responsibility of much that had occurred in Ireland.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER, after urging that to discharge a petition which had been accepted after due discussion six weeks ago would be an interference with the

right of petitioners, protested against a strong expression applied by Major Anson to General Thompson for his description of the conduct of the army in the Indian rebellion.

Mr. C. FORSTER, as chairman of the Public Petitions Committee, explained that in allowing the petition to be printed they had acted on their ordinary rules, and deprecated any interference with the right of public petition.

Mr. MILL professed his entire concurrence with every sentiment in the petition, though he did not agree with all its expressions, and declared that it involved no insult to the British army, which, in his opinion, from its habits of discipline had less share in the bloody deeds of repression in India than civilians, and certainly deserved less reprobation than the civilians who, sitting in ease at home, urged them to measures of severity. Still, he knew of gentlemen having resigned their commissions in disgust at the deeds they had seen done in India. As to the Fenians, though their conduct was blameable and deserving of punishment as being opposed to the general interests of society, they were more pitiable than detestable.

After some further discussion, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER also recommended Major Anson—after the almost unanimous disapproval of the petition—to pause before pressing his motion. It had always been held that the liberty of petition should be indulged even to license; and, though it would have been a happy exercise of discretion had the committee declined to print this outrageous petition, it would not be wise to encourage an impression that the House was ready to suppress the publication of opinions in which it did not agree. Malevolent criticisms of this kind would only revive the heroic deeds of our soldiers in India, and the British army could well afford to treat them with contempt.

Major ANSON intimated his willingness to withdraw his motion, but one or two members at the back benches refused to allow this to be done, and ultimately, a large number of members having left the House, it was rejected by 43 to 11.

#### MR. CHURCHWARD.

Mr. P. TAYLOR asked what had been done by the Government to carry out her Majesty's answer to the address relating to Mr. Churchward and other magistrates convicted of electoral corruption; to which Mr. HARDY replied that great difficulty had arisen from the amendment to Mr. Taylor's motion, which had been carried at the same time. The Lord Chancellor had directed his principal secretary to search all the reports from 1852, in which year the system of commissions began, but he found that some of these commissions had gone much further back, and, as the House had laid down no rule, the difficulty had become incapable of solution. The guilt, too, was very different in different cases, and, though the report of a committee had always been held sufficient for the House to act upon, it had not been usual to visit a man with penal consequences except after the verdict of a jury. The Lord Chancellor had done all he could, and could do no more, unless the House chose to give him more precise and definite instructions.

#### THE LUXEMBURG TREATY.

Mr. LABOUCHERE called attention to the recent treaty relative to the Duchy of Luxemburg, and asked for some information as to the nature of the obligations we had undertaken. He contended that a guarantee given as this was said to have been, to avoid a war, was intervention in the worst form.

Mr. COCHRANE, on the other hand, maintained that the guarantee now given was merely carrying out the treaty of 1839, and gave Lord Stanley the credit of having preserved the peace of Europe.

Mr. AYTON, condemning Lord Stanley's conduct, asked whether we were absolutely bound to interfere by force of arms if the neutrality of Luxemburg were attacked; and, if so, what became of the power of the House of Commons to regulate the Supplies?

Lord STANLEY replied that undoubtedly the House of Commons had power to stop the Supplies, and therefore, in the last resort, to decide whether we should go to war. As to Mr. Griffith's complaint, he answered that the constitution cast on the executive the responsibility of making treaties, and, although the exigency would not always await the conveniences of Parliamentary discussion, there were few Foreign Secretaries who would not wish to have the assistance of the support and sanction of Parliament beforehand if they could get it. Mr. Labouchere's criticism on the recent transaction was founded on a delusion, though he sympathised with the motives which prompted it, as no one had a stronger objection to increasing our diplomatic liabilities; and that more searching questions had not been asked he attributed to the fact that the country, having all the circumstances before it, had recognised the gravity of the emergency, and the comparatively slight difference in our position towards Luxemburg.

As to the gravity of the case, when the Conference was first proposed few persons concerned hoped that it would be successful. Prussia had positively refused the demand of France that she should evacuate Luxemburg. Feelings of jealousy and irritation in the two countries were daily increasing, and when Prussia yielded, she made the neutralisation of Luxemburg under a collective guarantee a *sine qua non*. From the idea of a new guarantee Lord Stanley said he was so averse that for two days he hesitated, and when he yielded it, was with more doubt and anxiety than he had ever felt before. But the alternative of an immediate rupture was absolutely certain, and if he had refused, the armies of France and Prussia would have been at this moment in the field. Austria and Italy would speedily have been dragged in, what would have happened in the East might easily be imagined, and we

should not only have suffered severely in our commerce, but all the world would have said that by refusing to give this collective guarantee we were the real authors of the war. To the allegation that Luxemburg was but a pretext, and that the mutual jealousy of the two nations must ultimately lead to a war, Lord Stanley replied that he knew of nothing, and did not believe that anything was likely to arise, to disturb the increasing relations between the two countries, which now both desired peace. He next explained the nature of the obligation into which we had entered, showing that it was merely an extension of the guarantee we gave in 1839 for the possession of Luxemburg to Holland to its neutralisation. It was a collective guarantee of all the Powers of Europe—a kind of limited liability affecting all the Powers collectively, but binding none of them to interfere singly if the neutrality were violated; the risk was little, and the danger it averted was great, and the balance of advantages was decidedly in favour of the course we had taken.

Mr. GOSCHEN acknowledged that the contingent liability Lord Stanley had undertaken was much less than the risk of a European war which it had undoubtedly averted.

Mr. H. Seymour, Mr. Kinnaird, and Mr. Sandford, joined in eulogizing Lord Stanley's wise and impartial conduct.

Several orders were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at five minutes past one o'clock.

#### THE IRISH REFORM BILL.

On Monday, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in reply to a question from Mr. Stacpoole as to when it is proposed to introduce the Irish Reform Bill, stated that there was no doubt that from external agencies acting on the population, there was in Ireland a general feeling of distrust and a great sense of danger. It was difficult to deal with questions involving electoral rights among a people thus circumstanced, and therefore the Government had determined to postpone until a further opportunity dealing with that question.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS IN CIVIL DISTURBANCES.

Sir J. PAXINGTON stated, in reply to Mr. W. E. Forster, that in case of volunteers acting for suppressing and quelling riots, as contemplated by the instructions lately issued by the War Department, their officers would have no legal power or control over them, and that under the exceptional circumstances contemplated in the instructions, he presumed the volunteers would use any arms within their reach.

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Mr. LAING moved his amendment, giving a third member to the six towns over 150,000 population,—viz., Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, and Sheffield. Though favourable to the cumulative vote, Mr. Laing said he was not wedded to it, and was willing to accept Mr. Cobden's suggestion for dividing the large towns, and, disclaiming altogether any design to rob the counties of the twenty-five seats Mr. Disraeli proposed to give them, he pointed to the grouping of small boroughs as the means of obtaining these six seats, and after an elaborate argument to show that the accumulation of three members in one constituency was a question, not of principle, but of policy and expediency, citing as an illustration Mr. Disraeli's own proposal to give three members to Glasgow, he dilated on the misfortune (alluding to Mr. Disraeli's significant declaration) of sacrificing the labours of the session for so small a matter as six seats, and on the importance of a settlement which, unless the great centres of population were adequately represented, could not be satisfactory to any party in the State.

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Mr. HUGHES rose to move his amendment, embodying one form of cumulative voting—viz., that in every borough returning three members each elector shall be able to accumulate or distribute his votes among two or more candidates as he may think fit; but the CHAIRMAN pointed out that the proposition was distinct and separate from Mr. Laing's motion, and would be more conveniently proposed after it had been disposed of than as an amendment upon it. There was an animated conversation on the point of order, in which Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Roebuck, Sir

G. Grey, Mr. Bouverie, Lord Cranborne, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Osborne, and others, took part; but ultimately Mr. Hughes, in deference to the decided ruling of the Chairman, postponed his motion, and the debate on Mr. Laing's amendment was resumed by the two members for Manchester—one of whom, Mr. E. JAMES, avowed himself entirely ignorant of the desire of Manchester for additional representation, while the other, Mr. BAZLEY, argued strongly in favour of its claims to a third member.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, who followed, commenced by the broad assertion that the new schedules embodied the only mode in which the disproportion between county and borough representation could be redressed, and argued that as in an ancient system it was impossible to produce perfect symmetry—it was only by periodical revision that the representation could be adapted to the wants of the country, and that all which could be done at each stage was to see that all classes and interests of the country were represented. Analysing carefully the statistics of the present and the proposed systems, he showed that while there were now eighty-four boroughs virtually representing county interests, thirty-four of these would be taken away by the revised schedules; that they would produce 268 borough members against 237 county members; and that his proposal to give the counties twenty-five members was a direct compensation for the indirect representation of which they were deprived. If the House was sincerely desirous to do justice to the counties, the arrangement of the Government was the fairest which could be suggested, and if they disfranchised more small boroughs, they would have to add proportionately to the number of county members. Accepting Mr. Laing's admission that twenty-five was not too large an addition to make to the county members, Mr. Disraeli pointed out that to accumulate members on the large towns would be to anticipate and to squander the fund from which the rising small towns must be provided for, and, treating the amendment as a preparation for cumulative voting and the representation of minorities, he stated very decidedly that the opinion of the Government was opposed to all these fantastic schemes. Arguing against the accumulation of members on large boroughs, he insisted that the tendency of modern civilisation was against it, that where population was aggregated there was less need for this accumulation than in the counties where a population was more scattered.

Mr. GLADSTONE, after pointing out that the amendment neither involved cumulative voting nor the division of large boroughs, went on to congratulate the Committee on what he conceived to be a change in the determination of the Government, as they now, as he supposed, objected not so much to Mr. Laing's as to Mr. Hughes's amendment; but in this assumption he was corrected by Mr. Disraeli, who, by a very expressive gesture, signified that he adhered to his previous declaration. To this Mr. GLADSTONE replied that the bill was now the property of the House, not of the Government; and that if the Government, after all that had happened, were to drop it because of the introduction of this amendment, it would be a curious instance of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Mr. Gladstone then went on to argue that the House was entirely uncommitted as to the mode in which the new seats were to be obtained; and was not bound to get them by the process of grouping, and disclaiming all intention of subtracting from the number of members to be given to counties, and accepting Mr. Disraeli's dictum that the chief point to be kept in view was to provide for the wants of new communities, he argued that the claim of the large towns was irrefragable both in policy and principle, and that the question of redistribution could not be settled on so narrow a basis as this. The comparison of county and borough populations, he insisted, had no force unless the county and borough franchises were reduced to the same level; the refusal of this small demand would lead to an agitation for electoral districts; and as the bill of last year had coupled a 7/- franchise with the disturbance of fifty seats, a household suffrage ought to be accompanied by a corresponding extension of the redistribution scheme.

Lord CRANBORNE supported the amendment, understanding that its rejection would preclude the consideration of the cumulative vote, and objecting that if these third members were not added to the boroughs the experiment would be tried on the triangular counties only.

On a division the amendment was rejected by 247 to 239, and the majority of 8 in favour of the Government was hailed with loud cheering.

Mr. LAING declined, after the division, to proceed with the second portion of his amendment to give another member each to Swansea and Birkenhead (as well as Salford and Merthyr Tydvil, provided for in the new scheme).

A motion by Mr. A. MICHELL to divide each borough returning two members into two wards, each to return one member, was discussed for some time, and ultimately withdrawn.

The clause was then agreed to, having been amended so as to provide for the enfranchisement of Chelsea and Kensington (Fulham being added, on the suggestion of Mr. AYRTON), after some opposition from various members to an increase of the number of metropolitan members, which led to a sharp passage of arms between Mr. CRAWFORD on the one side, and Mr. H. BAILLIE and Mr. LOCKE on the other, *spreges* of the peculiarities of the "long-shore men," and some acrimonious remarks from Mr. AYRTON on the narrow and prejudiced scope of Mr. Laing's amendment.

Clause 11, providing for the formation of registers of new boroughs, was agreed to.

On clause 12 (dividing the Tower Hamlets), Mr. Dillwyn's amendment, that no elector shall have more than one vote, was discussed and rejected without a division; and the clause, having been amended so as to comprise the addition of a second member to Salford and Merthyr Tydvil, was agreed to, as was also clause 13, providing for the Tower Hamlets register.

On clause 14, relating to the division of counties, there was much disinclination on the Opposition side to proceed further, and two motions to report progress were made, supported by Mr. GLADSTONE, who repeated his opinion that the redistribution scheme as now settled could not stand; by Mr. Foster, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Laing; but in the end—on the understanding that the opinion of the House, whether certain counties should be divided or represented by three members, should be taken on the schedules, and that the clause could afterwards be amended if necessary—it was agreed to.

On clause 15, enfranchising the University of London, Mr. Disraeli's amendment, to include the University of Durham, was sharply opposed by Mr. LOWE, who made a trenchant attack on the pretensions of the University of Durham; by Mr. G. DUFF, and Mr. Goldsmid; and was supported by Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Headlam, and Mr. Ingham. On a preliminary division the Government had a majority of 14—183 to 169; and Mr. LOWE then moved to report progress, on the ground that the London University had had no time to consider this proposed conjunction, which he characterised as an insult. Mr. GLADSTONE supported him, but on a division the motion was negatived by the large majority of 82—196 to 114. A similar motion by Mr. G. DUFF was negatived without a division; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer yielded to a fourth motion, which gave rise to a brisk skirmish between Mr. DENMAN and Lord ECHO, who, amid loud cheers from the Ministerial benches, made some sarcastic comments on the obstruction which was being offered to the passage of a Liberal measure by Liberal members.

The Committee was then adjourned.

The Vaccination Bill passed through Committee, and the remaining business having been disposed of,

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### FRANCE.

The King of Prussia and Count Bismarck left Paris on Friday without any ceremony. The King, says the *Moniteur*, "warmly thanked the Emperor for the reception he had had in Paris, and the two Sovereigns parted on most affectionate terms."

"It appears certain," says the *Patris*, "that the present session of the Legislative Body will not continue beyond the 15th of July next, until which period the Chambers will be occupied with the discussion of the budget and bills of local interest. The bills relative to the reorganisation of the army, the reserves, the press laws, and the right of public meeting, are reserved for a second session, which, it is believed, will open on the 3rd of November."

The Emperor has been indisposed, arising from a complicated attack of lumbago and sick headache. His Majesty, however, after twenty-four hours' rest, is now restored to health.

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived in Paris on Monday. General Pejol, M. de Raimbaux, and the Prefects of the Seine and of Police, received him at the railway-station, and escorted his Highness to the Tuilleries in Court carriages, where he was received by the Empress. He will reside in the Pavillon Marsan. The Emperor and Empress of Austria will leave about the 10th of July for Paris. They will be lodged in the Pavillon Marsan.

### PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia was well received on his return to Berlin. On Sunday the Czar arrived in that city, and on Monday was present at a grand review. Their Majesties were received with loud cheers by the people. King William rode forward to meet the Czar, and the Sovereigns heartily shook hands. The review terminated at half-past one, the King, the Czar, and their respective suites, returning to Potsdam. The Czar left for Warsaw last evening, travelling by way of Bromberg and Thorn, and was accompanied by the King as far as Berlin.

### RUSSIA.

The Slave delegates to the Ethnographical Exhibition at Moscow, previous to their departure issued an address of thanks to the Russian people, in which they say:—

The Exhibition which has been so successfully held at Moscow has afforded us an opportunity of cementing the relationship which connects the Slavonic nationalities, and of making acquaintance with the great Russian people. This meeting has had no political tendency. To no nations are the efforts of the Slavonians a source of danger. They tend, on the contrary, to further the civilisation of the world.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article on the address of the Polish exiles in Paris to the Emperor Napoleon. The journal says:—

The Polish exiles have protested against the attempt made on the life of the Emperor of Russia as an act contrary to their political convictions; but they thought it their duty not to send this address to the Emperor of Russia as such a course of action was rendered impossible by the part they had taken in the Polish insurrection.

The *Invalides Russes* publishes an article on the same

subject, pointing out that the hatred of the Poles residing in Paris against the Emperor of Russia is ingrained. "This gives us reason," it says, "to fear that in their heart they regret the failure of the attempt to murder the Emperor, although in their address they stigmatise it as odious."

### AMERICA.

There is no important news by the cable, and the mail news comes down to the 17th.

The Judiciary Committee has adjourned until the 20th of June. It has refused to recommend the impeachment of the President by five to four votes, but has passed a resolution by seven to two censuring him for official acts meriting the condemnation of the people and the country.

In consequence of the representations of Governor Wells, Mr. Stanton has suspended General Sheridan's order removing the Louisiana Levee Commissioners, and required General Sheridan to give reasons for their removal. Sheridan replied that the Commissioners were corruptly appointed by Governor Wells, and were improperly using the public funds. Sheridan has removed Wells and appointed Mr. Thomas Durant as his successor.

Five hundred negroes have petitioned General Pope to remove the municipal authorities of Savannah, on the ground that freedmen cannot obtain justice from them.

There has been a Republican Convention of two days in Alabama, mostly composed of negroes. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Radical principles.

President Johnson held a reception in the Legislative Hall at Raleigh on the 16th. In the afternoon he presided at the dedication of his father's monument. The President had been invited to visit Charleston by the City Council. Chief Justice Chase had arrived in Raleigh, and was enthusiastically received by the negroes.

Mr. Davis was stopping temporarily in Toronto. It is said he has decided to spend the summer at the White Sulphur Springs, in North Carolina.

The municipal elections at Washington resulted in a large majority for the Republican ticket, which was principally supported by negro voters.

Three American steamers have been seized at Montreal for navigating the river St. Lawrence without permit, which has been required since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. The *New York Herald* contains a leader on the subject, in which it says:—

The St. Lawrence is the great channel of commerce, by which in the near future the grain and mineral crops of our North-Western States must find their most direct feasible and economical route to market. Can the mouth, then, of such a river be permitted to remain in the hands of a hostile Power ready to use its position to embarrass commerce by delays and exactions, and to levy tolls for the right of passage? Not while the Americans continue to be what they are.

The Chilean and Peruvian Governments have declined to accept the mediation of the United States, unless the powers of the proposed arbitrator be greatly abridged. It is asserted that Juarez's Generals had protested against clemency being shown towards Maximilian.

### MEXICO.

A cable telegram from New York of yesterday's date states that Maximilian claims from the court by which he is being tried the right of trial by a Congress of the nations. According to the same intelligence, it was reported that he would be banished from Mexico.

### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Generals Klapka, Perczel, and Georgey, are expected at Pesth.

The Sultan was expected to leave for Paris on the 22nd.

The prospects in Orissa are satisfactory. Rain has fallen over a large area. Considerable relief is nevertheless still necessary.

The sums left by the Czar for the charitable establishments in the Department of the Seine are said to amount to not less than a million of francs.

The Queen of Spain will postpone her journey to Rome and Paris until September, on account of the heat.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.—It is reported that Juarez will hold the late Emperor to ransom, in the belief that the Archduchess Sophia, his mother, would be made to pay handsomely for his release.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL-WELLS are at their lowest ebb, and the whole product of the State is estimated at less than 6,000 barrels daily. Oil stocks are also going down out of sight, and at Philadelphia the other day, 2,000 shares, which once brought a premium and represented an aggregate of 50,000 dols., were sold for 10 dols.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AND FRANCIS DEAK.—To show the entire contentment of his heart, the Emperor Francis Joseph, it is said, was anxious to give M. Deak his portrait, with the inscription, "Francis Joseph to Francis Deak." The picture was ready, but the great commoner conveyed the expression of his wish that the gift should not be offered, and the King yielded to it. M. Deak has since had an interview with the King.

AN AMERICAN PLEASURE TRIP.—An American steamer, the Quaker City, with between 200 and 300 passengers on board, is expected shortly in the Mediterranean on a trip of pleasure to the different ports of interest in Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and the Holy Land. Among those who have taken this means of visiting the ports of the Mediterranean and the East, is General W. P. Sherman. Major-General Banks, who represents Massachusetts in Congress, is also among the passengers.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO PARIS.—The *Moniteur du Soir* makes the following enumeration:—"There have already come to pay a visit to the Emperor of the French, on the occasion of the Exhibition, one Emperor (Russia), three Kings (Prussia, Belgium, and Greece), two Queens (Belgium and Portugal), and six princes, heirs to crowns (the Prince of Wales, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, the Prince Royal of Prussia, Prince Humbert of Savoy, the Prince of Orange, and Prince Oscar of Sweden). Other august visitors are expected to arrive shortly."

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.—The *Memorial Diplomatique*, upon the authority of a letter from Trieste, dated the 11th inst., states that the condition of the Empress Charlotte is somewhat improved. Considering the decisive issue of the struggle so long maintained by the Emperor Maximilian, the medical adviser of the Empress, Dr. Illek, thought it most prudent not to conceal from her the fact of her husband's captivity, and even allowed her to know that his life was threatened. The latter suggestion was made for the express purpose of exciting a reaction sufficiently powerful to revive the illustrious patient from the state of prostration in which she had sunk for some time on account of the absence of intelligence from Mexico. The effect was that the Empress appeared suddenly to recover all her clearness of intellect; she declared that the Mexican nation could not be capable of so odious an act as to raise a murderous hand against a prince who had devoted himself with so much self-denial to the regeneration of the country, and that in any case the Emperor had maintained his honour unsullied. Since then the Empress Charlotte manifests equal calmness and resignation.

THE LAST CANADIAN SLAVE.—Yesterday there appeared in court an old coloured man, named Baker, whose age is said to be 101 years. He was brought from Cornwall, where he resides, as a witness in the suit of Morris v. Henderson, to prove the death of two persons, one who died in 1803, and the other in 1814. This old man is, perhaps, the last surviving Canadian slave, and one of those emancipated by the statute abolishing slavery in this country. He was born in the present United States, when they were under the British Crown, and continues a British subject still. He was brought a slave to this country by his master, one of those U. E. loyalists, who left their old homes to enjoy the privileges of British rule, in preference to that of democracy. The old man fought all through the war of 1812, and continues at this day hale and hearty. In court he walked nimbly to the highest tier of seats, and as soon as it became apparent that the absence of the defendant in the suit rendered his testimony unnecessary, walked down the steps with the agility of a man of forty years. Long may he live to shoulder his crutch and tell how fields were won—that is, if he should ever grow so feeble as to require a crutch, which is at present not the case.—*Ottawa (C. W.) Times.*

OLD ROME.—Letters from Rome speak of a discovery lately made there which has produced considerable sensation in the scientific and especially in the archaeological world. It is that of the famous Lupercal, held in such high veneration by the ancient Romans, from the most remote antiquity to the decline of paganism. In the time of Augustus, says the report from which I borrow these details, the state of this quarter, which was covered with buildings, rendered it scarcely possible to recall its original appearance; but it was known that there was at the foot of the Palatine a thick forest, containing a large cavern, in which there were abundant springs of water. The tradition is that the cradle in which Romulus and Remus were carried by the Tiber, at that time overflowing, under a fig-tree. A she-wolf came and suckled the infants as they lay there, and retired afterwards within the cavern, which was consecrated to Pan, thenceforward called the Lupercal. Even in the time of Augustus, and amidst the splendid imperial edifices which covered this neighbourhood, it was possible to see on the road which conducted to the circus the grotto where the spring gushed forth, and in a little temple close at hand a bronze group of the year 456 from the building of Rome, representing Romulus and Remus suckled by a wolf. Signor Goria, an advocate, on visiting the Cloaca Maxima of Tarquin, directed his attention to a very limpid stream of water which flowed from a lateral conduit, and after considerable investigation, guided by historical memorials, and his own deductions from them, found the celebrated cavern, near the present church of Sant' Anastasi. This grotto is divided into three very large compartments.—*Athenaeum.*

THE RAVAGES OF YELLOW FEVER IN THE MAURITIUS.—A terrible picture of the ravages of the yellow fever in the Mauritius is given in the following extract from a private letter from a gentleman holding an official position in the colony:—"Mauritius, May 6.—I write to fulfil my promise, and to let you know that I am still living, although God only knows how long such may be the case. I am writing from the city of the dead. You will see that 10,000 persons have been carried off last month, the average in town being 200 per day. Every engine-driver that I have had at Port Louis has been, or is at the present moment, down with the accursed fever. I have this morning 112 men absent from the same cause. The whole service and island are paralysed, and the doctors overworked and out of their wits. A batch of doctors from India is expected next mail, but the ravage before then may be fearful. I have been struck down again with a very severe attack on the 22nd of April, making the third time. The doctor took strong measures with me, and I did not become delirious. The attacks are sudden. I was taken ill in a moment in my office, and had to be assisted to a carriage. In four days I was off my bed again, but I cannot

disguise the fact that these repeated attacks regularly every fifteenth day weaken me, and the fever may get stronger hold the next time. To-day is the time for the fourth attack. I feel all right at present. No person appears to be free."

#### SECTARIAN RIOTS IN BIRMINGHAM.

On Sunday, Mr. Murphy, who has been described as the "agent of the London Protestant Electoral Union," commenced a course of lectures in this town upon the "Errors of Roman Catholicism," which led to the gathering of a vast crowd of people. A great disturbance, somewhat closely bordering upon a very serious riot, took place. Some week since Mr. Murphy intimated his intention to visit this town, and the Mayor was applied to for the use of the Town-hall, but, mindful of the disturbances to which Mr. Murphy's "lectures" and "exhibitions" gave rise at Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, and other towns in the locality, his worship refused to grant the hall for this purpose. The friends of Mr. Murphy thereupon erected a "Tabernacle"—a structure of wood, capable of holding 3,000 persons. Three o'clock on Sunday was the time fixed for the first service, and at that hour the place was tolerably well filled with persons who had been admitted by ticket. Mr. Murphy was received with loud clapping of hands and other tokens of applause. Outside the place the crowd were hooting, threatening, and otherwise riotous. Mr. Murphy delivered a long address in the afternoon, and a sermon in the evening, both of which seem to have been in every way in singular bad taste. He said, among other things, that if Popery had power, she would roast him as she did Ridley, Cranmer, and Latimer; that he would have his five weeks' say there, or they should walk over his dead body; and that he was prepared to meet any Popish priest, from Bishop Ullathorne to the biggest ragamuffin in the lot; and if ever there was a rag-and-bone gatherer in the universe it was the Pope himself.—(laughter)—and if what he said was not true let them prove it. These harangues were received with cries of "Hear, hear," shouts of applause, and laughter, with the word "Amen" strangely mingled.

Outside the "Tabernacle" during the whole afternoon and evening the dense crowd showed every indication of a tumultuous spirit; the Irish element—women as well as men—was in great force; stones were thrown in all directions; and in several charges the police were all but overpowered. So desperate, in fact, had the state of affairs become, that after much endurance the police were compelled to use their cutlasses; but it was not until between five and six o'clock, when the police had been largely reinforced, that they got the upper hand of the mob. By that time many persons had been seriously injured, several had been taken to the hospitals, and many of the police (who behaved admirably) had been roughly handled. Some five-and-twenty of the rioters were taken into custody in the course of the mêlée. The house of the father of the secretary of the local Protestant Association, situate close by the "Tabernacle," was assailed by the mob, the windows were all broken, and some of the furniture much damaged. In the course of the evening the Mayor and some other of the magistrates visited the scene, as did also one or two of the Roman Catholic priests, by whom the crowd were exhorted to be peaceable. Until a late hour the streets were in possession of an excited mob.

A telegram from Birmingham on Tuesday says—"The anti-Popery riots continue. Matters are becoming desperate. The Riot Act has been read, and the military called out, and more military have been telegraphed for. Last night a private of the 8th Hussars was shot at in Park-street, and a policeman so dangerously wounded that his life is despaired of. He now lies in the hospital. Two whole streets have been sacked, and a Roman Catholic chapel attacked and much damaged. Bands of men, armed with staves, throng the thoroughfares. The streets have been in utter disorder, and this state of things continued up till half-past 12. The greatest excitement and alarm prevail."

A deputation from the Protestant Electoral Union waited upon the magistrates in the early part of the day; but the Mayor declined to discuss the abstract right of public meeting. He is reported to have declared, in reply to Mr. Whalley, M.P., that the bench unanimously regarded Mr. Murphy as morally responsible for the grievous occurrences which have taken place. The magistrates appear to have acted with great temper, and to have been supported by the vast majority of the population in their efforts to maintain public order.

DEATH OF SIR WILFRID LAWSON, BART.—This venerable Reformer died at his seat, Brayton Hall, Cumberland, on Wednesday night, the 12th inst. Sir Wilfrid was born in 1795, his father, Mr. Wybergh, of Isell Hall, being an active member of the Liberal party. As the nephew of the wife of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, tenth baronet, Mr. Wilfrid Wybergh succeeded to the title and estates of Brayton, upon which he adopted the family name and style. In 1821 he married Miss Caroline Graham, sister of the late Sir James Graham, who survives him, and by whom he had three sons and four daughters, all living. His successor is Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, late M.P. for Carlisle, whose name is so well known as that of a well-advanced political and social reformer.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The great choral festival of 5,000 voices, held on May Day, will be repeated on Thursday next; conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. This will be a special shilling day, and in addition to the concert, there will be several other attractions.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

A state concert was given by command of the Queen at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday evening, to which 700 guests were invited; the Princess Alice represented her Majesty.

The review which is to take place on the 5th or 6th of next month in Hyde Park, in honour of the visit of the Sultan, seems likely to be one of unusual importance. The Queen will be present, and seven regiments of cavalry, fourteen of infantry, and a large force of artillery, will take part in the proceedings.

Her Majesty has appointed Saturday, the 29th inst., for inaugurating the Albert Orphan Asylum, Collingwood Court, Bagshot, Surrey, and also for laying the foundation-stone of a dining-hall and chapel.

On Saturday a drawing-room was held by the Princess Alice on behalf of the Queen. The presentations were exceedingly numerous. Her Royal Highness was supported by the Prince of Wales, the Prince Louis of Hesse, and other members of the Royal family.

The *Dublin Express* says:—"We learn, upon good authority, that the Duke of Cambridge is about to pay an official visit to Ireland, and that he will be accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

Cardinal Cullen has left Dublin, accompanied by his secretary, the Rev. Monsignor Moran, for Rome, to be present at the forthcoming celebration of the martyrdom of the Apostles.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER.—The Senate of the Queen's University of Ireland having given an undertaking before the Master of the Rolls not to take any action under the supplemental charter, the application for an injunction became therefore unnecessary.

RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR DE MORGAN.—On Saturday, the 8th inst., Mr. De Morgan concluded his labours as mathematical professor at University College. He was appointed at the foundation of the institution (under its old name of "The University of London") in 1828, and resigned in 1831. On the death of his successor in 1836, he was induced to return, and from that time to the present he has retained the position. It will be remembered that he tendered his resignation in consequence of the dispute which was occasioned by the Rev. J. Martineau becoming a candidate for the chair of Mental Philosophy. Several of the professor's old students intended to take the opportunity offered by his retirement of presenting him with a testimonial of their regard, but at his request the design was abandoned. On Saturday, the 8th, at the conclusion of his last lecture, care was taken that his long connection with the institution was not severed without an expression of the great esteem with which he is regarded by those who have benefited by his eminent services as mathematical professor. After a few words of eulogy and gratitude from the Rev. H. Solly, one of the professor's earliest pupils, there was a burst of cheering. Mr. De Morgan replied in a few touching remarks, thanking them all for their kindness, and saying that if he had taught his pupils anything, he had taught him self far more.

A SCENE AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The meeting of Conservative working men at St. James's Hall on Monday night proved a failure. The hall was packed with the members and friends of the Reform League, who, when Mr. R. N. Fowler was proposed as chairman, tried to get Mr. Baxter Langley elected, and a terrible scene of uproar ensued. The *Times* report thus describes the last act:—"The turmoil and strife subsided for a moment, but only to burst forth anew with increased activity. The battle was renewed, each Conservative having to defend himself against half a dozen of the brave Reformers. Capt. Dawson Damer, seeing one gentleman maltreated at front, back, and flank, gallantly went to his rescue, and was himself severely wounded in the mouth by a ruffian who leant over the gallery to strike the blow. Mr. Mantle, too, did not escape unscathed, and received some measure of condign punishment for the violence he continued to exhibit from the very outset. Again 'the music of sweet sounds' was invoked as a pacific, but again to no avail, for its tones were drowned by the loud grating screams—for such they were—of the Reform minstrels. Again the anger of the swaying crowd appeared to be assuaged, but again its impetuosity was renewed. Now the police arrived, and drove the greater number of the then occupants of the platform back into the body of the hall, but the only effect of this manoeuvre was to intensify the excitement. Mr. Fowler and his friends, seeing the futility of their efforts, then left, at seeing which the Reformers literally chanted a psalm of triumph. 'God save the Queen' was then played with great vigour on the organ, but its swell was lost in the sustained clamour which prevailed. At last the gas was turned down, and then a rush was made to the doors, the Reformers shouting the while for Langley and the League. Outside, after the meeting, groups here and there remained, energetically discussing the policy of the two bodies which took part in the demonstration, and at times it was apprehended that fresh disturbances would ensue. They gradually dispersed, however, and so ended the eventful scene." It had been intended to propose resolutions expressing the attachment of the working classes to the monarchical and Parliamentary institutions of the country, and denouncing the efforts of the League to convert the London parks into places for political agitation.

## Literature.

## THE NEW PARIS GUIDE.\*

The first point in this book which strikes the reader is its bastard-French title, "Paris-Guide," instead of "Guide de Paris." This appellation is adopted doubtless with a view to catch the eye of the British and American tourist or intending tourist. Those who are acquainted with the Chinese pride which the French have indulged in keeping their language "pure and undefiled" from outer barbarisms will know how to appreciate the immense concession of principle involved in the above-named act, and will be prone to connect it with the cosmopolitanising influence of the "Exposition Universelle."

The purport of the "Paris-Guide" is to give an encyclopaedia of the city of Paris, arranged under the divisions of Science, Art, and Life. The division headed "Science" is partitioned into five sections; that headed "Art" into seven sections; that headed "Life" into fifteen sections. The third division fills the second part, which we have not yet received.

Each of these sections is subdivided into a varying number of essays. Each of these essays is contributed by a well-known literary man or *savant*, and no more than one subject is given to any contributor. The volume under review contains no less than thirty-five such essays. This, combined with between fifty and sixty engravings, constitutes the ornamental and alluring portion of the volume. The Doric base, or utilitarian portion, consists of what is called, *Notes et Renseignements*, contributed for the most part by M. F. Lock, although occasionally, as in the description of the Jardin des Plantes, contributed by the young naturalist, Pouchet, junior, the "note" swells to the dimensions of an elaborate essay. These "notes" are intercalated among the essays in their natural places. Thus the above-named description of the Jardin des Plantes follows Doctor Pouchet's essay on the "Museum d'Histoire Naturelle." These notes, printed in much smaller type than the essays, are as modest in style as in type, but do nevertheless, so far as we have examined them, speak of great assiduity in their compilation, and serve to impart cohesion and uniformity of effect to the book.

In a pocket at the end of the volume is inserted a map of Paris and its faubourgs. A further attraction is presented to purchasers in a collection of the autographs of the contributors, which follows the table of contents.

The introduction is written by Victor Hugo in his usual inflated, Titanic style. He writes as an enemy of the past and an exclusive devotee of the future. Paris is in good odour now with the Progressistes of France, on account of its opposition to the established order of things in Church and State. Victor Hugo glorifies it as the capital, not of France, but of Europe. In Victor Hugo's eyes Paris represents the Revolutionary, and the rest of France the Conservative element. From this point of view the writer pays his grandiose homage to Paris. The introduction is followed by three historical or antiquarian essays on Paris, contributed respectively by Louis Blanc, Eugene Pelletan, and Edouard Fournier. Louis Blanc's short paper on "Old Paris" is trivial, and not up the mark. On the other hand, M. Pelletan's essay on the History of Paris is one of the gems, if not the gem of the book. It is not often that we have such an intellectual treat in small compass as that here offered us by the author of "La Nouvelle Babylone." Beginning with the history of Paris when it was the hamlet of Lutetia in the time of Caesar's campaign in Gaul, he unfolds in a magnificent word panorama, in forty-seven breaks or cantes, the vicissitudes of Paris down to the present day. As a specimen of this remarkable piece of literary workmanship, we translate Pelletan's terrible but truthful prose canto on Paris during the Hundred Years' War.

"From this moment (the murder of the Duke of Orleans) blood flows everywhere—more and ever more blood! The tragic soil of the ever martyred yet ever triumphant city, will continue to absorb it for a long time to come, as if it was in blood and by blood that it was doomed to increase. The South and the North, Armagnac and Burgundy, animated by the most intense mutual ferocity, come to Paris as if it were an arena, on neutral ground, to gain a knowledge of each other by fighting, and to learn to unite while murdering each other. The common people take part in the fray, and for a century shepherds, highwaymen, butchers, pig-gelders, cattle-drivers, great lords, and squires, massacre each other promiscuously, without knowing why or wherefore. We dare not turn our head to look at

Paris. The spectacle strikes a chill into us like that of Dante's Hell, except that the Parisian reality is worse than the Florentine's poetry. Here may be seen pauper vagabondage, that is to say, human vermin swarming on its dunghill; there, leprosy condemned to ferment on the spot in the rotting-ground of Saint Lazarus; and alongside of all this, famine, unchecked fevers, the Black Death, the St. Guy's dance\*; and beyond the city limits, in the open country, the flying army of brigands had so thoroughly ravaged and blasted the soil down to the very roots of the herbage, that the wolves could not find subsistence there, and came to unearth the bones even in the cemeteries of Paris.

"And Paris itself, what was it? A close, 'a stinking hole,' to use the language of the time, a heap of houses, or rather cabins, strewn here and there, as if by hazard, or crowded together as if they were frightened sheep seeking to mass themselves in self-defence against the foe. A few streets, a many courts, bordered by distrustful dwelling-houses, with a low door on the ground-floor, a barred outlook on the first floor, and only on the second floor a window. At the first stroke of the Curfew bell every man bolted his door and kept on the watch. Death lurked on the threshold; it was an act of heroism to go out after dark. The mere names of the streets foreshadow the state of men's souls, which were at once broken-spirited and cynical, as if they sought solace for their misery in mockery. There was Pickpocket-street (Rue Vide-Gousset), Snatch-assassination-street (Rue Tire Boudin), Kill-cow (?) street (Rue Trouse Vache), and Putignouse\*-street. There was a street called—but no! modern decency bids me stop. In one word all the maladies and calamities of the Middle Ages fell in a heap on Paris, which lay like Job upon his dunghill. One might call it Holbein's Dance of Death, not on canvas, but in actual life."

The section on History is succeeded by that on the Scientific and Literary Institutions. To this section Ernest Renan contributes an essay on the Institute; Saint Beuve, one on the French Academy; Berthelot, one on the Academy of Sciences; and Littré, one on the Medical Profession in Paris. The third section is devoted to Educational Institutions, and contains twelve essays. The fourth section is on the Public Libraries of Paris, and contains two essays. The fifth is on the trade of Printing, the history and vicissitudes of which, in Paris, is handled in a very succinct and clear manner by M. Firmin Didot, the eminent publisher.

The second grand division of the book—that on "Art"—opens with a section on the Museums. This section contains eight essays, the first of which, on the Museum of the Louvre, is contributed by the celebrated art critic, Theophile Gautier. The second section in the Art division is devoted to the palaces. To this section of two essays, Arsène Houssaye contributes a lively paper on the Tuilleries. In the following section, on the Monuments, Alfred Assolant makes his appearance as the guide to the Columns of Paris. The next section treats of the Churches and Temples, the concluding essay in which is a valuable one on the Protestant places of worship (*temples*), by Athanase Coquerel, junior. This essay gives an outline of the history of Protestantism in Paris. It deals principally with the "Reformed" Church, under the six following heads:—(1.) Origin, 1512-55; (2.) The Church established, 1555-98; (3.) The Church recognised—The *Régime* of the Edict of Nantes, 1598-1695; (4.) The Revocation of the Edict, 1685-1787; (5.) The Church re-established, 1789-1848; and (6.) Universal Suffrage in the Church.—The present state of opinion therein, 1848-67. In the fifth section, the essayist shows the influence of British Protestantism upon French Protestantism since the peace of 1815. He declares that that influence was great at Paris and in the north of France, and that it was exerted entirely on the side of orthodoxy; but the Protestants of the South of France were but little affected by this foreign influence, and the relative latitudinarianism of the Protestantism of the South of France, which still exists, is attributed to its having been free from British influence. In the sixth section the essayist goes at length into the differences between the Orthodox and Liberal parties in the Reformed Church at Paris. He is confident that the triumph of the latter will not be long delayed. In his seventh section he treats shortly of the Lutheran Church, the French centre of which is not at Paris but at Strasburg. Liberal in Alsace, the Lutheran Church is Conservative in Paris. In his eighth section he treats of the Churches independent of the State. He states that this independence "does not extend to dogmas which are defined in obligatory confessions of faith. The result is that the so-called Free Churches allow less freedom to their members than the Reformed Church does, where no subscription is imposed on any one. The journals of the Churches not salaried by the State support and encourage with all their might the Reformed Consistory of Paris in its policy of excluding the Liberals."

The first Independent church in Paris dates from 1835, and is still called the Eglise Taitbout, from its having been formerly located in the street of that name, although its present *locale* is in the Rue de Provence. Most of the Independent churches in Paris have joined the

Union of the Evangelical Churches of France, established in 1849, under the influence of Frederic Monod. After giving particulars of each, the writer, while regretting their "étreinte" in the matter of dogmas, pays homage to the activity and zeal of their members. We have marked for extract the following paragraph:—

"Although the preaching of some Independent pastors brings together considerable audiences, a characteristic feature of their churches is the very small number of their church-members in comparison with those of the Reformed Church, or that of the Confession of Augsburg. The Independents dub the latter churches *de multitude*, while they style their own churches *de profession*, that is to say, composed exclusively of tried Christians who have declared their adhesion to certain clearly-defined tenets."

After the Churches come the Theatres, and thus it comes to pass that Alexandre Dumas, junior, who figures at the head of the theatrical group, treads upon the heels of Athanase Coquerel, junior. We hope the latter gentleman's liberality of opinion will not object to this close association with the author of the "Dame aux Camelias" and the "Demi-Monde." In the section on Schools of Art, H. Taine and Alexandre Dumas, senior, write. The former treats of Art in France; the latter of the School of the Fine Arts. The concluding section of the volume is devoted to the Industrial Arts.

## THE WEATHER SCIENCE.\*

It is a notable fact that, notwithstanding the observation of atmospheric phenomena stretches back to the most remote antiquity, and in all times has commanded general interest and attention, as yet, for the most part, we are profoundly ignorant of the laws of those phenomena. The grand system of order that runs throughout the universe, and which, as it is grasped by our minds, we express in words and term the laws of nature, is not yet seen in the return of clouds and rain, of heat and cold, of lesser winds and sudden storms, and the thousand changes ever agitating our aerial ocean. Hence, though the most ancient in origin, the richest in accumulated data, meteorology is still the youngest and least of the physical sciences.

The cause of this is not difficult to discover. In the first place the regular meteoric changes are so overlaid and complicated by local disturbances that, for awhile, their investigation reveals nothing but utter confusion, and brings dismay to the inquirer. Only by long-continued and patient observation can the tangled skein of facts be unravelled, and the intricate phenomena arranged in order. This was well nigh impossible till the invention of suitable instruments replaced, by their unconscious indications, the erring judgment drawn from the evidence of our hitherto unaided senses. After the introduction of the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer, the varying pressure, temperature and humidity of the air could be satisfactorily recorded, and reliable data were thus furnished for the future deduction of laws.

Another and very powerful influence has, in times past, greatly retarded the progress of meteorology. Like the child who fears to look into a dark cupboard lest bogies should be there, so a foolish fear of investigating nature, a dread stimulated by priestcraft, long kept men from inquiring into the secrets of the weather. Superstition, driven from other regions by the advance of the experimental and exact sciences, found security in the stronghold where it had always lurked—our ignorance concerning atmospheric changes. For the disorderly mystery which here prevails, shelters and fosters the fear of the unknown. So powerful was this fear over the minds of men, that even when pure religion had concurred with science in overthrowing other superstitions, it left this department of natural knowledge as the one still subject to the arbitrary acts of an avenging God. And the time has hardly passed when patiently to study the winds, or critically to examine the clouds, was to pry into the secrets of the Almighty and incur the penalty of His judgment, as this was represented and inflicted by the Church. But, as we are beginning to learn that there is no capriciousness even in the weather; the curse of superstition has now left the investigation of meteorology, and in a less degree attaches itself to the still more mysterious phenomena of vitality.

The very complexity of meteorological science, which should have incited the most careful and continuous study and the most cautious generalisation, has in a great measure led men of science to leave this pursuit for more promising fields; and thus abandoned, predictions of the weather have constantly been the means of imposture on the credulous or the subject of

\* *Paris-Guide par les Principaux Ecrivains et Artistes de la France. Première Partie (La Science—l'Art).* Bruxelles: Verboekhoven et Cie. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

\* The "Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française" does not contain these words.

\* A Handybook of Meteorology. By ALEXANDER BUCHAN, M.A., Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society. Blackwood and Son.

hasty conjecture by the superficial. The large circulation of and wide-spread belief in Moore's or Zadkiel's almanack sufficiently testify to this. Let any one quietly begin to observe and note for himself, and such credulity and superstition will at once be banished. To interest and aid the public in learning what is known and studying what there is to know of the weather science, is the object of the excellent work before us. The position of the author as Secretary to the Meteorological Society of Scotland speaks for the value of this book. Access to many sources of information have thus been before the author, who has evidently taken considerable pains in compiling, condensing, and arranging his material.

The full description which this Handybook gives of the various meteorological instruments, with the caution necessary in their selection and use, and the numerous tables appended to the work, will be found very valuable to any who intend to be workers in this branch of science. Little understood and appreciated by the public, but of all importance, are these philosophical instruments; for it is through them the philosopher addresses his questions to nature and by their agency the answer is returned. The history of natural philosophy can be read in the history of these instruments, and the progress of that science is marked by the degree of intelligent care bestowed upon their observation.

We are glad to notice that Mr. Buchan, perceiving the importance of Professor Tyndall's researches on the absorption of heat by the aqueous vapour in our air, has given a clear statement of these experiments, and shown their bearing on meteorological phenomena. So invaluable and warm a blanket to our earth is this aqueous vapour, that Professor Tyndall has stated "if the aqueous vapour that surrounds our globe were removed for a single summer night, the sun would rise upon an island held fast in the iron grip of frost." And more than this, if that aqueous vapour were not restored, the icy chill of the night would be succeeded at daybreak by a heat so scorching and intolerable that no living thing on this earth could long survive the cruel transition. Strip off the visible and invisible aqueous blanket overhead, and it becomes perfectly true that we should

"Feel by turns the bitter change  
Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more fierce,  
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice."

Although these results of Professor Tyndall's experiments have frequently, and again very recently, been assailed on the Continent, yet there is good reason for believing that, at any rate in the main, their truth ultimately will be fully established. And further, the many natural facts which Mr. Buchan has added to those already recorded, so strongly confirm this view that, if no direct experiments had ever been made, meteorologists would be at a loss to explain certain phenomena in any other way than by attributing to the transparent vapour in our atmosphere a wonderful power of intercepting the heat radiated from our earth.

The subject of storms is very ably and fully discussed in this Handybook, a subject, we should imagine, which the author has made his forte. It is well Mr. Buchan has not tried to develop any pet theory, but simply gives the results of actual observations, the value of which is much enhanced by many graphic representations in a number of storm charts. After charting no less than a hundred European storms, Mr. Buchan is able to draw some valuable deductions concerning the extent, rate, and general direction of storms. Some facts of general interest are here revealed. Nineteen out of every twenty storms occurring in Europe travel toward some point between N.E. and S.E., and the rarest direction for a European storm is towards the W. The knowledge of this fact is of course very important as regards any system of weather forecasts, for the rate of storms being on an average 454 miles a day, or nineteen miles an hour, it is evident, "even after a storm has appeared on the west of Ireland, the eastern ports of Great Britain, 450 miles distant, may be warned of its approach twenty-four hours before it reaches them." In like manner the examination of barometric indications simultaneously transmitted from different parts of Europe yields very reliable knowledge of the change of wind on the approach of storms.

"Thus, if from telegrams of the weather it appears that barometers are everywhere high over Europe, then no storm need be dreaded for two days at least. But if, on the following morning, barometers begin to fall in the west of Ireland, and easterly winds to blow over Great Britain and Norway, and south-easterly winds over France, it is likely that a storm more or less severe is approaching the British islands. The indications ought now to be closely watched by the telegraph; and if the winds veer towards the south and west, and increase in force, and barometers in Ireland fall rapidly, a great storm is portended, the approach of which should be telegraphed to the seaports threatened by it. But if, on the contrary, barometers fall slightly

or cease to fall, and winds do not increase in strength, the storm has either passed considerably to the north of the British islands, or its approach is delayed, and no immediate warning is necessary."

Besides these trustworthy forecasts for a day or two in advance, surmises of some value may be formed for a longer period. Thus—

"Cold weather often prevails about the 11th of April and the second week in May [as it certainly did this year], and warm weather about the middle of August and beginning of December. Hence, when at these times the weather begins to get warm or cold, a continuance of such weather may be expected for a few days. . . . If easterly winds preponderate largely over the average in spring, the summer is likely to be characterised by south-westerly winds, with much rain and moisture and little sunshine, and in general, if easterly winds nearly fail in spring, the reverse will be the case."

We cannot, however, quite agree with the author when he says all predictions of the weather, based on any astronomical source, are useless, for certainly the changes of the moon, more or less clearly, mark epochs in changes of temperature on the earth. We are not now speaking from popular tradition, which strongly favours this view, and to a certain extent must be respected, but from the results revealed by the indefatigable labour of Mr. Park Harrison. This meteorologist has proved from the thermometric observations of the last fifty years, that, during each month, the average temperature is highest at the first quarter of the moon and lowest shortly after the full moon.

There are a few blemishes mostly on the surface of this book that should be removed in a second edition. For instance, the wording of some sentences needs revision; thus, on page 145, the author, after stating what we have already quoted, that notice of a storm raging on the west of Ireland could be telegraphed to the east of England twenty-four hours before it actually reaches the latter place, goes on to say:—

"The shortness of the time generally elapsing between the commencement of a storm on the west of Ireland and its arrival even on the eastern ports of Great Britain, points out the inutility of any system of storm-warnings which does not include the receipt, six or eight times a day, of observations made every hour in the extreme west of Ireland."

Only by such means, he says, can timely warning be sent to different ports. There is evidently an error here, for surely twenty-four hours' notice is timely warning of the approach of a storm. Another such apparent contradiction occurs on page 123, where Mr. Buchan says:—

"Snow is generally from ten to twelve times lighter than an equal bulk of water; but rare cases have occurred where it was only eight times heavier." Explaining the phenomenon of St. Elmo's Fire, on p. 172, the author has fallen into the common mistake of speaking of electricity as passing from a charged body to an adjacent pointed conductor, when really the reverse is the case. The notice of ozone is too scant. No reference is made to the laborious and excellent observations on this subject in France, by M. Houzeau and by Dr. Berigny—Independent workers, who have both arrived at the conclusion that ozone is most abundant in the atmosphere during spring-time, and least in the autumn. Nothing, too, is said about the frequent danger of mistaking for ozone other agents present in the air. An observer, who innocently concludes, from the coloration of his test-paper, that there is a wonderful quantity of ozone in his neighbourhood, and forthwith begins to feel better in health, most probably has discovered nothing more than the presence of such deleterious gases as hydrochloric or nitrous acid, both of which are always present in the air of large towns, and give the same indications as ozone. On p. 78, speaking of the decrease of temperature with height, the author should have given the results of Mr. Glaisher's experiments on this and kindred subjects. Scarcely any reference to these can be found. This is a serious omission. The chapter on thermometers is incomplete without a description of Twining's maximum thermometer—the cheapest, and, when modified, likely to be one of the best, instruments of its kind. Negretti and Zambra is everywhere misspelt Nigretti.

But these removable blemishes are lost sight of in the general excellence of the work, of which we may say that we know of no modern English treatise on meteorology that can compare, in comprehensiveness and conciseness, originality and accuracy, with Mr. Buchan's unpretending little manual.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Church and State Question, as Settled by the Ministry of our Lord and His Apostles.* By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D. (London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.) Dr. Vaughan's work really covers more ground than the title implies, for he deals with the whole of the alleged Scriptural argument for a State-Church, whether found in the Old or in the New Testament. Indeed, his first chapter, on the "Limits of State Authority

"in regard to Religion under the Old Testament," though only brief and introductory to the principal argument, is, in some respects, the most valuable part of the volume. Supporters of State-Churches have a remarkable fondness for the Old Testament, fancying that there, at all events, they can find sufficient warrant for their views. Dr. Vaughan brings out, with great clearness and force, the real facts of the case. He does not, as he might justly have done, decline the controversy on the ground that we are Christians, not Jews, and that an appeal from the Gospel to the law, from Christ to Moses, is, as the Apostle expresses it, a return to "the beggarly elements of the world." He accepts that challenge, and meets them on their own ground, and in a very masterly and convincing manner shows that the Old Testament yields as little countenance as the New to the employment of the resources of the State for the maintenance of religious teachers. The closing paragraphs of the chapter present the result of his review in a very pointed and effective manner. After showing that at the coming of our Lord, the provision for the religious instruction of the nation by means of the synagogues was ample; that these synagogues were self-sustained, self-governed, and singularly free and liberal in their treatment of differences in theological sentiment, that they were largely pervaded by the popular element and were really lay organisations; that "each separate organisation, began and ended, in so far as we can see, with itself" that "the diversities of opinion and usage which grew up naturally from the progress of the nation in culture was a diversity largely tolerated by the civil power"; that, in fine, "the national religion was unquestionably in the synagogue, and it and it was there substantially as a national voluntaryism," he adds:—

"The Church and State principle, in the hands of Romantics, never cedes the liberty of voluntary organisation or worship, except under such constraint as it is felt to be unsafe to resist. Even Protestantism has often shown itself to be not much less at fault in this respect. It was only through many hard experiences, extending over more than two centuries, that our Protestant Church of England was brought to learn this lesson, and there are some Protestants who even now have not learnt so much. In modern Europe, as we all know, this State-action principle in regard to religion has crowded jails with victims without number, has sent them in streams as culprits to the gallows, and as fuel to the stake, reaching the climax of its reign of terror by giving its sanction to the secret horrors of the Inquisition. Can this, or anything at all like this, be the religion that was to be something larger, more liberal, more generous, than Judaism? Above all, can this be the religion of that world-embracing and world-loving Heart which breathed itself away for us all upon the Cross?"

This is a very important point to develop and remember. Many have long been accustomed to believe that State-Churchism is inconsistent with the liberty of the Gospel, but very false ideas have prevailed as to the freedom enjoyed under the law, and Judaism has been libelled by the notion that the coercive system, though not Christian, was yet Jewish. We cannot follow Dr. Vaughan through his very complete and able summary, nor yet through his admirable chapter on "Present Ecclesiastical Tendencies," almost every paragraph of which is full of sound practical wisdom combined with a singular amount of large-heartedness and liberality. There are many men on whom age exerts only a conservative influence, but with Dr. Vaughan it is different. He seems to grow in breadth of view, intense love of freedom, thorough sympathy with progress everywhere, and if years lend even more dignity and weight to his utterances they make them also more bold and uncompromising. This little book is most seasonable. It presents old truths in a new light, and enforces them with arguments fresh in their mode of exhibition if not in their matter. Earnest, thoughtful, extremely able and temperate, it deserves and must command attention.

*Prize Essay on the Great Importance of an Improved System of Education for the Upper and Middle Classes.* By the Rev. W. NASSAU MOLESWORTH, M.A. (London: Longmans.) The donor of the prize for which this essay was written is a "Rev. J. A. Emerton, D.D., president of the English International College, Hanwell, Middlesex." We were aware that one of the excellent means of education proposed by Cobden was a system of international colleges, and 'ere his death that great man had the satisfaction of founding and presiding over the "International Education Society." The first act of this society was the establishment of a London College, the success of which has induced the society to lay the foundation of similar institutions in France and, we believe, Germany. Here, however, we beg our readers to be on their guard, for the International College in which Cobden and other statesmen have taken so lively an interest, has, we are informed, nothing whatever in common with the college founded by Dr. Emerton. The International College as founded by Cobden is at Spring-grove, Middlesex, has an eminent head master in Dr. Schmitz, and its permanent building is, we understand, shortly to be inaugurated by the Prince of Wales. Of the so-called English International College at Hanwell, Middlesex, and its president, Dr. Emerton, we know nothing, beyond what we have read in this little book, and here it is true we find plenty of both. Against Mr. Molesworth's Essay on Education we have nothing to say, except that it is somewhat superficial and theoretical, but though the only part at all worth reading, it is by no means the whole of the book. Appended to

this essay, and occupying more than one-half of the book, is an address delivered by Dr. Emerton at Rochedale. We pity the poor people who listened to this ostentatious, verbose, and ungrammatical speech. In it we cannot find anything worth delivering, much less preserving. It is one continued parade of himself and his school, and to say the least, Dr. Emerton has shown very bad taste in publishing it to the world. The insertion of this lecture after Mr. Molesworth's prize essay, and the subsequent addition of the list of boys in one of Dr. Emerton's French classes, makes the whole thing too palpably an advertisement to allow this book to have the slightest value. As far as we can make him out, Dr. Emerton wishes to propound a wonderful method of teaching French which consists in translating the French Bible. This original and valuable plan he says, "I propose to call the Emertonian or common-sense 'system'; by it he hopes to revolutionise the world, and 'raise the inhabitants (sic) thereof to heaven.' To assure his audience that he is really a great though unknown man, Dr. Emerton reads upwards of thirty letters he has written to and received from my lord this and the member for that. In fact, he seems very impertinently to have bored the majority of our statesmen about his school and his prize, and from some of them he has evidently received curt and appropriate replies. Then with assumed humility he compares himself to the "humble and despised worm," speaks of "my very insignificance," and in the same breath has the effrontery to say that "I had found the fulcrum of Archimedes and proposed a question which was moving the world." Infatuated with self-conceit, he complacently assures his audience that this question he had proposed "not only to every individual who could read and write in England and France, but to every one who could speak English and French in every corner of the earth, . . . nay more, I had penetrated into the counsels of the French Emperor himself, . . . and whilst statesmen on both sides of the Channel were in doubt and perplexity, I was enabled, from undoubted authority, to hoist the 'no danger' signal"!! Indeed, we were not aware of this before, but what was this question? Seriously, it was nothing more than the announcement of an international competition for another prize essay. This, however, in France met with an inglorious fate, and in England the prize was given to this same Mr. Molesworth. Not content with his disgusting and wearisome egotism, Dr. Emerton gives a religious smack to all he says by every now and then stringing together a series of disjointed texts of Scripture, which he introduces bodily, without the slightest regard to the appropriateness of the passages or the good sense of his hearers. After such a specimen of one of Dr. Emerton's speeches, we are not at all surprised to find him gravely saying that when speaking at the Social Science Congress, "I was stopped by the chairman under the plea of my time having expired," and that, "In my attempting to speak the next and following days, there were impediments purposely thrown in my way;" though he tried other means, yet the Social Science Congress had evidently had enough of him, "and, as a friend of mine jocosely said to me, I know too much for them, and was therefore snuffed out"! Dr. Emerton's himself publishing this is very much like the man who, when kicked by a lord, had his trousers preserved in a glass case as a proof of his near relationship to the nobility. Certainly if "Emertonian," it is hardly "the common-sense plan," but there may be many allowances to make, for Dr. Emerton would not have us forget he keeps a school at Hanwell, and there we will leave him for the present.

*On Some Defects in Public School Education.* By Rev. F. W. FARRAR, M.A., F.R.S. (London: Macmillan and Co.) This is the reprint, with some valuable additions, of a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution. We do not wonder that those who heard the lecture should desire its publication. The courage and the honesty with which it decries a mistaken and traditional system of Education, the eloquence and beauty of its style, the high reputation and long experience of its author, all demanded that it should exist in some more durable form than merely in the minds and memories of those who were present at its delivery. Mr. Farrar divides the defects in the present system of Public School Education into four classes. 1. The exclusive teaching of Classics. 2. The practice of Latin and Greek verse-making. 3. The irrational study of Grammar. 4. The neglect of Scientific Education. We think he proves all his points, and especially the necessity for sound and thorough teaching in the elementary branches of Natural Science. He very eloquently shows what Science has achieved during the present century, and proves conclusively that its study would give more reality, more utility, more happiness to education. In the Appendices will be found many valuable and well selected testimonies to the truth of these opinions. We heartily sympathise with Mr. Farrar's design, and earnestly hope that he may be successful in his attempt to substitute for the present irrational mode of Public School Education, a system which will greatly diminish the time now spent on Classics, and include among its objects the study of Natural Science. We will not spoil this admirable lecture by attempting to quote any part of it. All we can say to our readers is buy the book (the cost is only a shilling) and read it. And if, after it has been read and the remarkable testimony of its author considered, they do not exclaim that physical science must be taught in

schools and that it is monstrous to neglect teaching it to our ministerial students, well, we shall be surprised.

*The Pickwick Papers.* The Charles Dickens Edition. (Chapman and Hall.) The standard novelists are looking up. This week we have to chronicle the appearance of Charles Dickens in his first, and as some would have it, his best work. At all events, it forms the first volume of the new and uniform series of his works which it is now intended to publish, and a handsome volume it is. It combines "legibility, durability, beauty, and 'cheapness,'" as it was intended to do. The author has adopted the wise expedient of attaching his autograph in gilt letters to the front side of the book. This is intended to intimate, here and on the other side of the Atlantic, that henceforth this edition is *par excellence* the one upon which the author himself has bestowed his latest care. We shall, at the risk of being singular in our judgment, pronounce against the eight original illustrations, maintaining that there are contemporary artists who could far excel in graphic, and at the same time less extravagant representation, these old drawings by "Phiz."

*Counsel and Cheer for the Battle of Life.* By the Rev. W. G. BLAIKIE, D.D. (A. Strahan.) Few men are able to write more attractively on matters of practical life and conduct than Dr. Blaikie. He can urge men to noble endeavour without sermonising, and exhibit the Christian religion, not only as compatible with true manliness, but as incompatible in its most perfect development with anything else. These short papers, some of which have appeared in the *Sunday Magazine*, are evidently written with care; the arrangement of their contents, and the exceedingly numerous and always apt illustrations drawn from history and biography in support of his propositions, are evidence that he has steadily kept his main object in view in adopting them. He "counsels" especially self-respect, self-reliance, and self-control, promising, however, that dependence upon God in Christ is the secret of perfect attainment. He has a very useful chapter on the Hebrew social system, which slightly informed people are so apt to depreciate, and he "cheers" with the promise of rich reward—in the enjoyment of nature's works and social privileges, and lastly of the sunshine of God's presence—all such as are girding themselves for the strife. It is an exhilarating little book, and specially adapted both in character and price for wide circulation.

*The Home Book of Pleasure and Instruction.* By Mrs. R. VALENTINE. (F. Warne and Co.) No pains have been spared to make this a complete *répertoire* of "home" amusements and educational appliances. It is American in its origin, and its contents are contributed by numerous American writers. It contains indoor and outdoor games for children, commencing with the daisy-chain. Several new and interesting games of a semi-educational character are added. A large space is devoted to Christmas games; a special chapter is given to dolls and their dresses; we find the "young ladies" catered for in the items of archery, croquet, the flower-garden, and botany. Work for ladies, and home studies chiefly suitable to the same sex, are the subjects of very elaborate treatment by well-known authoresses. The book consists of nearly 600 pages of closely-printed matter with numerous engravings, and it will be long before it is superseded by a worthier rival.

*Abel Redivivus; or, the Dead yet Speaking. The Lives and Deaths of the Modern Divines.* By THOMAS FULLER, D.D. In two volumes. (London: W. Tegg.) *The Cause and Cure of a Wounded Conscience.* By THOMAS FULLER, D.D. (London: W. Tegg.) Thomas Fuller needs no introduction. His racy humour, his singular quaintness, his marvellous fund of good sense, his sincere goodness, and his true Christian charity, make him a favourite among all students, whatever their own peculiar opinions may be. "Abel Redivivus" is one of his least known works, and, in fact, has not been reprinted since its original publication in 1651. It is a series of lives of eminent men, some of which only are written by Fuller himself, while others are from the pen of Bishop Bedell, Gataker, or some other able coadjutor. Of course Fuller's own contributions, among which are the biographies of Berengarius, Oranmer, Hus, &c., are the most precious parts of the volume. The little pieces of poetry attached to each life, which are from the pens of Quarles, father and son, "sufficiently known," says Fuller, "for their abilities thereto," are characteristic and in perfect consistency with the biographies themselves. The other volume consists of various little works of Fuller's, of which the first, "The Cause and Cure of a Wounded Conscience," is well known, and not more known than valued. We heartily thank the publisher for republishing these valuable works in their present compact and elegant form, and wish him the success he so well deserves.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC SKETCHES OF PARIS PEOPLE.** We have received from Messrs. Barnard, of Oxford-street, twelve photographs of sketches of Paris life, by Mr. Frederick Barnard. They are simply imitative. Mr. Barnard has adopted a mode of illustration that may be turned in such hands to the very best account. The pictures before us are, we presume, photographic reprints of pencil drawings. These drawings are not only highly-finished sketches, but the several phases of Parisian life and character which they represent are pourtrayed with a literalness which, in the selections before us, renders them far more ludicrous and enjoyable

than a burlesque drawing would do. Whether Mr. Barnard has drawn from the life we have no means of knowing. That he has hit upon characteristic types of costume, attitude, and facial expression, in the most happy manner, is evident on a first glance at his work, and becomes increasingly evident as the background is explored. The price of the collection is not indicated on the cover, but we presume it is to be obtained in the ordinary way through the booksellers.

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**TORY EXPECTATIONS.**—A steady, well-to-do working man, if he only keep himself free from the bondage of trades' unions, is far more likely to vote as we could wish him to do than an arrogant, Church-hating, and democratic 10<sup>th</sup> Dissenter. We may be wrong, but we would rather trust the working men of England to sustain the great institutions of this country than we would trust not a few of their employers.—*Blackwood's Magazine* for June.

During the month of August a new sixpenny periodical will be started under the title of *The Broadway: London and New York*, the object of which is to provide an international magazine of light and amusing literature. In order the more fully to carry out this design, arrangements are, we understand, being made with the best American authors to contribute original articles to the pages of the newcomer, which numbers among its contributors on this side of the Atlantic such well-known names as the Rev. J. M. Bell; Robert Buchanan; Amelia B. Edwards; John Hollingshead; Tom Hood; Chas. Knight; Sammel Lover; W. H. Russell, of the *Times*; G. A. Sala, &c.

**NOVEL EPIDEMIC AT DUBLIN.**—It appears that a strange and terribly fatal disease exists in Ireland, and as yet chiefly in Dublin. The general features of the preliminary stage are bilious vomiting and sometimes purging, and usually headache of unparalleled intensity, with incoherency. Then comes a purple eruption, accompanied, in most cases, by great debility, and followed by collapse and death. The *British Medical Journal* says that the disease seems to be allied very closely to the outbreaks which have been known as "Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," or "Spotted Fever," in America, on the European continent, and in Dublin and Liverpool on former occasions. "The military medical officers, we believe, especially incline at this moment at Dublin to identify the present epidemic with typhus. Fortunately, however, although widely scattered, it is far from being very general. The total number of cases has been very small; and there is, we may hope, no reason to apprehend any large mortality, if, as will assuredly be the case, careful sanitary precautions are enforced."

**THE SLADE BARONETCY.**—The Court of Exchequer gave judgment on Thursday in the case of Slade v. Slade. The question at issue was whether the marriage of the late Sir Frederick Slade with Lady Slade was valid, or whether a previous marriage between Lady Slade and an Austrian officer did not vitiate it. Thus it became essential to inquire whether the marriage with the Austrian officer was valid, and for Sir F. Slade's son it was contended that it was not. The judges were divided in opinion. Baron Pigott and Baron Bramwell thought the marriage with the Austrian was valid, and consequently, that the marriage with Sir F. Slade was invalid. Baron Martin and Chief Baron Kelly were of the contrary opinion. Under these circumstances it was arranged that, if required for purposes of appeal, Baron Pigott should withdraw his decision, and let the judgment go for the defendant. The plaintiff had until the end of term given to him to decide what he would do. It is understood that there has since been a mutual agreement between plaintiff and defendant. The latter—Sir Augustus Slade—is to retain the title and the family estates, and to make his uncle, the plaintiff, a yearly allowance. It is reported, however, that the lawsuit has already swallowed up nearly the whole of the estate in dispute.

**THE REFORM LEAGUE.**—The following letter was read at the executive meeting of the Reform League, at their weekly meeting on Friday evening last:

Mortimer, Reading, June 11, 1867.

To the Secretary of the Reform League.  
Sir,—In reply to your circular I send a contribution to the funds of the League. It is impossible to doubt that the popular movement, so effectively and at the same time so legally and peacefully conducted by the two combined associations has been the main instrument in turning the present holders of power from the opponents of the limited Reform Bill of last session into the advocates of household suffrage and something more. I say of something more, because the lodger franchise plainly interdicts and must in the end break up the repressive principle of the present bill.

The plagiarist of Reform may call the real authors "obsolete incendiaries and spouters of stale sedition," but this is only the expression, in language habitual to the servant of an oligarchy in speaking of the people and their leaders, of the speaker's consciousness that the measure which bears his name is not his own.

Agitation ought of course to cease as soon as its object is secured. But organisation will still be necessary to complete the victory and reap its fruits, to defeat whatever of stratagem and subterfuge may still lurk in a bill originally compounded of those elements, to get the new voters on the register, to stimulate them to the exercise of their right, and to send up, with their aid, a renovated, purified, and more national House of Commons.

The head of the Tory Government seems, from his last speech, to have borrowed from the genial imagination of his friend and guide the patriotic idea of perpetuating class government on a new basis by decaying the

working men, who a few months ago were being reviled amid the vociferous cheers of the Tory party, into an alliance with the Tory oligarchy against the middle and commercial class; but I trust that, however zealously Lord Derby may act his new part, it will be found that he has once more misunderstood the people, and that the Government of which he is destined to be the involuntary founder will not be the Government of any class or of any sinister confederation of classes, but a Government of and for the whole nation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Reform League have adopted an address to the people of Europe, which is to be forwarded to all recognised bodies of working men. The address denounces war and the maintenance of huge standing armies, and points out the benefits that are likely to result from united moral force.

THE SHEFFIELD TRADE OUTRAGES.—The "examiners" appointed to investigate the trade outrages at Sheffield, elicited on Thursday some evidence of a most extraordinary character. A witness named Shaw, who had committed perjury at a previous sitting, was urged to make the most complete disclosure in his power as the only means of escaping punishment. Shaw, one account states, seemed considerably relieved at this intimation, and at once proceeded to implicate more than one of the leading unionists in Sheffield in an attempt "to blow up" one Hellewell, who had been outlawed by the local union. He confessed that he was the active agent in the outrage, but affirmed that the plot was hatched in the house of Mr. Broadhead, the secretary of the Sawgrinders' Union, and the gunpowder obtained from that person's bedroom. Another witness, who now denied the truth of all the allegations he had previously made against the trades' union leaders, was committed to prison for six weeks for contempt of court. On Monday "Putty" Shaw was recalled, and cross-examined respecting the statements he made last week. He admitted that he was earning money at the same time that he was "on scale," and that having been found out his scale was stopped. Some of his statements in cross-examination appeared to lessen the force of his evidence-in-chief. He added that since he was last before the commissioners he had been threatened with violence. Other witnesses were examined. One of them, Mr. Harry Holdsworth, stated that whilst he was a crinoline steel and saw manufacturer he received several threatening letters because he thought proper to employ a non-unionist. He refused to discharge the man, and he believed that it was in consequence of his refusal that he had about 100/- worth of damage done to his works by a can of gunpowder being placed and fired under his warehouse. Another witness deposed to "rattennings."

### Gleanings.

It is estimated that in the whole world sixty persons die and seventy children are born per minute.

It appears from a letter in the *Athenaeum* that there is in Gloucester a club of worshippers of Tupper, who call themselves "The Tupperians."

A conceited man, who had built a small house in a sequestered part of his grounds for private study, showed it to a friend, remarking, "Here I sit reading from morning till night, and nobody a bit the wiser."

Tenpenny, two-shilling, and five-shilling postage-stamps will shortly be issued. The postage-stamps in circulation will then be respectively of the value of 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s., and 5s.

"What are you thinking of, my man?" said Lord Hill to a soldier leaning in a gloomy mood upon his firelock after the battle of Salamanca. "I was thinking, my lord," said the man, "how many widows and orphans I have this day made for one shilling." He had fired 690 rounds of ball that day.

A performance takes place on the 26th at the Crystal Palace in aid of the funds for repairing the building. It will be on a very grand scale. Mr. Costa will be at the head of a brilliant orchestra and chorus, mustering 2,000 strong, and an array of the best solo singers from the opera-houses and home artists.

SEVERE.—An old clergyman, one Sunday, at the close of the sermon, gave notice to the congregation that, in the course of the week, he expected to go on a mission to the heathen. One of his parishioners, in great agitation, exclaimed, "Why, my dear sir, you have never told us one word of this before; what shall we do?" "Oh, brother!" said the minister, "I don't expect to go out of town."

CAUTIOUS.—"Your handwriting is very bad indeed," said a gentleman to a young college friend, who was more addicted to boating and cricketing than to hard study; "you really ought to learn to write better."—"Ay, ay," returned the young man, "it is all very well for you to tell me that; but if I were to write better, people would be finding out how I spell."

AN ENGINEER'S PRESCRIPTION.—When the last Conway tube was being raised the following colloquy took place between Mr. Stephenson and another distinguished engineer:—Mr. Stephenson: "Hallo! what is the matter with you, Mr. —? you seem out of sorts." Mr. —: "I am a martyr to a periodical nervous headache, and must go up to town to be cupped." Mr. Stephenson: "Cupped! pooh! nonsense! lessen the supplies—eat less at meals: it is always better to damp the fire than blow off steam."

A SCORCHMAN'S VIEW OF ADAM.—There must have been some curious specimens of Scottish humour brought out at the examinations or catechisings by ministers of the flock before the administration of the Communion. Thus, with reference to human nature before the fall, a man was asked: "What kind

of man was Adam?" "On, just like ither folk." The minister insisted on having a more special description of the first man, and pressed for more explanation. "Weel," said the catechumen, "he was just like Joe Simpson, the horse-couper." "How so?" asked the minister. "Weel, naebody got onything by him, and mosy lost."

INCOMES IN AMERICA.—Last year there was a New York merchant who returned his income at 800,000/- and upwards, and his return is still the largest in the list before us, though it has dwindled to less than 150,000/-. Another New York merchant comes second with 85,000/-, and a New York shipowner, who however is also a large shareholder in the Atlantic Cable Company, follows with 60,000/-. After these comes Delmonico, the well-known restaurateur, whose profits even in these days of impoverishment are above 40,000/. In Philadelphia a Government loan agent, whose gains were 180,000/., is now reduced, not unnaturally, to about a third of that sum. In Chicago 34,000/., realised by a maker of agricultural implements, represents the largest return, after which comes an income of 14,000/-. These items owe most of their interest to the figures alone, but there are others which are remarkable for the celebrity of the establishments or individuals to which they refer. General Grant possesses a private income of about 900/., a year over and above his pay of 3,600/.; Mr. Stanton has just 700/., besides his salary of 1,600/.; Mr. Matthew T. Brennan, the well-known New York politician, has 2,000/., a year; Mr. Frederick Douglass, the "famous New York negro," 1,200/.; and Mr. Franklin Pierce, ex-President of the United States, 1,000/.. Journalism in America is a profitable profession, though the income of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, has fallen from upwards of 30,000/., to less than 24,000/.. The publisher of the *Boston Journal* returns 14,000/., and Mr. Patrick Donahue realises 4,000/., from an Irish paper, the *Boston Pilot*. The incomes returned by academical and literary men are moderate. Professor Agassiz has 600/., a year; Mr. Richard H. Dana 400/.; Professor Lowell 500/., and the poet Longfellow 2,000. Publishers, as might be expected, do better than authors; one firm returning as much as 20,000/., a year, another 10,000/. The petroleum trade gives 30,000/., per annum to its leading member, and a manufacturer of American watches returns 25,000/..

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

#### City, Tuesday Evening.

Consols have not varied much during the week, a large amount of sales having checked the tendency to rise. The latest quotation for delivery is 94½ to 94¾.

The second report of the Investigating Committee of the Brighton line has, by its revelations and criticisms, thrown a cloud over English railway securities, which has thrown back many sorts and prevented others from rising.

The whole of the Russian 2,000,000/- loan has been subscribed for, but the scrip is at discount.

The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate of discount from 3 per cent., at which it has stood since the 12th of March, to 2½ per cent. The rates at London, Paris, Brussels, Frankfort, and Amsterdam, are now the same.

The plethora of money, and the almost unprecedented accumulation of bullion and coin, continues in all the national banks in Europe. The Bank of England has an aggregate of 21,320,400/., and the Bank of France no less than 34,800,000/., in round numbers. The commercial world cannot find employment for all the money which this large stock of metal enables the banks to issue. The last return of the Bank of England exhibits a decrease of 223,479/- in the amount invested in discounting mercantile securities. The reserve of notes reached 12,413,925/-, being an increase in a week of 796,835/- Thus all the signs concur in pointing to the probability of a further decline in the official minimum.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 82 for the week ending Wednesday, June 12.

##### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .... £35,181,655 Government Debt £11,015,100  
Other Securities .. 8,984,900  
Gold Coin & Bullion 20,181,655

##### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000 Government Securities ..  
Rest ..... 5,117,141  
Public Deposits .. 9,808,049  
Other Deposits .... 17,172,723  
Seven Day and other Bills .. 453,172

##### BILLINGHAM.

£235,181,655 £35,181,655  
£45,099,085 £45,099,085

June 13, 1867. FRANK MAY, Deputy Cashier.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

CRAWLEY.—June 12, at Prittlewell, Essex, the wife of Mr. Thomas Crawley, of a daughter, stillborn.

HATCH.—June 14, the wife of Mr. R. M. Hatch, chemist, Clifton, Bristol, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

BOOTH—RHODES.—June 8, at the Independent chapel, Middleton, by the Rev. T. Meredith, of Stockport, John, second son of the late Mr. Thomas Booth, of Bowles, to Catherine, only daughter of Mr. James W. Rhodes, of Middleton.

THOMAS—BOWKER.—June 8, at the Baptist chapel, Great George-street, Salford, by the Rev. J. L. Whitley, John, eldest son of the late Mr. William Thomas, of Salford, to Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. Nathan Bowker, of Manchester.

BLACKBURN—SHELLEY.—June 9, at the Baptist chapel, Wakefield, by the Rev. G. C. Catterall, Mr. James Blackburn, to Emma Shelley, both of Wakefield.

ABSON—GRIFFITHS.—June 10, at the Baptist chapel, Wakefield, by the Rev. G. C. Catterall, Mr. Thomas Broomhead Abson, to Miss Miriam Griffiths, both of Wakefield.

MURBY—FOX.—June 10, at Gallowtree-gate Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. A. Pitton, M.A., Mr. William Thomas Murby, to Miss Ann Fox, both of Leicester.

RIGBY—JONES.—June 10, at the Baptist chapel, South-parade, Leeds, Mr. John Rigby, son of Mr. Thomas Rigby, to Miss Harriet Jones, granddaughter of the late Rev. William Evans, of Abertillery.

KNOTT—JACKSON.—June 11, at the Congregational chapel, Hollinwood, by the Rev. R. Williams, Mr. James Knott, of Middleton-road, to Miss Elizabeth Jackson, of Chamberlane, Oldham.

MORTON—TAYLOR.—June 11, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. John Bloomfield, Mr. John Morton, of Ecclesall Bierlow, to Miss Asenath Taylor, of Manningham.

PYRAH—SENIOR.—June 11, at the Independent chapel, Batley, by the Rev. J. Rae, George King, eldest son of Mr. Joshua Pyrah, to Martha, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Senior, all of Batley.

MILNES—HILES.—June 12, at the Baptist chapel, Wakefield, by the Rev. G. C. Catterall, Mr. Joseph Milnes, to Miss Sarah Hiles, both of Wakefield.

BUTTERWORTH—CROSSLEY.—June 12, at the Congregational chapel, Hollinwood, by the Rev. R. Williams, Mr. John Butterworth, of Freehold, Werneth, to Mrs. Betty Ann Crossley, of Hollinwood.

SKINNER—BRAMWELL.—June 12, at Mount Zion Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. David Loxton, Mr. Alfred, youngest son of Mr. Alfred Skinner, to Mary Ellis, youngest daughter of the late John Bramwell, both of Sheffield.

GREENLEAVES—WATSON.—June 12, at Rusholme-road Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. A. Thomson, William Greenleaves, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Robert Watson, both of Manchester.

EIVISON—WARE.—June 12, at the Bar Church, Scarbro', by the Rev. R. Balgarnie, Mr. John Eivison, to Emma, only daughter of the late Captain Ware, of Scarbro'.

SIMSON—PITTMAN.—June 12, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Henry Allon, Robert Erskine Simson, elder son of Robert Simson, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Amelia, fifth daughter of John Pittman, Esq., of Duncan-terrace.

PILKINGTON—SALTER.—June 12, at Clarence Chapel, Leamington, by the Rev. W. A. Salter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Angus, William W. Pilkington, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, eldest son of Richard Pilkington, Esq., Windle Hall, St. Helen's, Lancashire, to Louisa, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. A. Salter, Leamington.

BARKER—HURST.—June 12, at the Independent chapel, Hopton, by the Rev. James Cameron, the Rev. J. T. Barker, B.A., of Duckenfield, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hurst, of St. John's, Wakefield.

ORAM—GIBSON.—June 12, at Kensington Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. O. Winslow, D.D., Mr. Joseph Oram, of Atworth, Wilts, to Jemima Ann Gibson, late of Bristol.

DANIEL—SAWFORD.—June 16, by license, at the Caledonian-road Chapel, by the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, Mr. Joseph Daniel, farmer, of Bluhurst, Beds, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Sawford, of Milton-Ernest, Beds.

JOHNSON—MEAD.—June 18, at Forest-hill Congregational Church, by the Rev. A. Johnson, assisted by the Rev. T. C. Hine, the Rev. Edwin Johnson, B.A., minister of the above church, to Eleanor, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Mead, of Lambourne House, Forest-hill. No card.

#### DEATHS.

CHARLES.—June 9, at Castle-street, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, aged eight years and four months, Mary Ann, the beloved daughter of Mr. William Charles, grocer.

STROYAN.—June 11, aged seventy-six years, at her residence, Wigton, Martha Stroyan, mother of the Rev. John Stroyan, of Burnley, and of the Rev. Abraham Stroyan, of Hyde.

WATERHOUSE.—June 11, at Huddersfield, aged seventy-nine years, Alice Waterhouse, relict of the Rev. George Waterhouse, formerly minister of the Independent chapel at Attercliffe, near Sheffield.

BEWSEY.—June 12, at 5th Chelton, Somerset, Selina Mary, eldest daughter of John and Julia Anne Bewsey, aged sixteen years.

COVENTRY.—June 13, at Tottenham, after a short illness, Mr. George Coventry, aged sixty-five, thirty-three years deacon of the Independent church at Edmonton and Tottenham Chapel, and upwards of forty years superintendent of the Sunday schools. He was kept in perfect peace, his mind being stayed on God.

BUTLER.—June 14, suddenly, Isaac Butler, sen., of Worcester, in his sixty-ninth year.

BURLINGHAM.—June 15, at his residence, 16, Lower Brook-street, Ipswich, Mr. James Burlingham, formerly of Lynn, Norfolk, in the seventy-first year of his age, highly and deservedly esteemed.

MITCHELL.—June 15, at 1, Amersham-park Villas, New-cross, Kent, Lois Anne, wife of Robert N. Mitchell, M.D., and only daughter of William Tarn, Esq., of Chislehurst, Kent, and Newton-cum-tawney.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Without health no amount of wealth or means of pleasure, are of the slightest value. It is inconceivable how small a disturbance of the animal functions begets wretchedness, and how readily it may be rectified by a few doses of some purifying and regulating medicine, such as these world-renowned pills. These have proved the best friend to mankind in every grade, in every land, and under almost every circumstance. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, rectify digestion, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and regulate the bowels. When fevers, influenza, and other ailments are epidemic, these Pills should be taken occasionally by every one to keep the blood and system free from the seed of the prevailing pestilence.

### Markets.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 17.

The weather during the early part of last week was warm and genial; but towards the close became cold and showery. Having a very short supply of English wheat this morning, factors held for the full price of this day week, which in most instances buyers were compelled to give. For foreign the demand was slow, at about former quotations. Barley remains steady. Beans and peas firm. The supplies of oats continue moderate. This has induced factors to maintain the

prices of Monday last, at which a fair demand was experienced for ship samples, which comprised the first arrivals from Riga and Petersburg.

## CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr.	Per Qr.				
<b>WHEAT—</b>						
Barley and Kent, red, old	57 to 67	37 to 50				
Ditto new	52 64	59 42				
White, old	58 71	40 44				
" new	58 67	40 44				
Foreign red	55 65	39 43				
" white	57 72	43				
<b>BARLEY—</b>						
English malting	39 50	32 34				
Chevalier	50 56					
Distilling	40 45					
Foreign	30 44					
<b>MALT—</b>						
Pale	72 78	21 24				
Chevalier	78 80	23 20				
Brown	58 68	21 27				
<b>BEANS—</b>						
Ticks	41 44					
Harrow	42 44					
Small	48 48					
Egyptian	—					
<b>BRAD.—LONDON, Saturday, June 16.</b>	—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d. to 10d.; house-bread ditto, 7d. to 9d.					
<b>METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.</b>						
MONDAY, June 17.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 12,192 head. In the corresponding week in 1866 we received 15,821; in 1865, 14,169; in 1864, 11,062; in 1863, 8,323; in 1862, 8,112; in 1861, 10,075; and in 1860, 8,082 head. A moderate supply of foreign stock was on sale here to-day, in very middling condition. The trade both for beasts and sheep was slow, at barely the rates of Monday last. Fresh up from our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts were only moderate. An increased supply was received from Scotland, in prime condition. The attendance of butchers, owing to the absence of the greater portion of the country buyers, was small, and the beef trade as regards all qualities ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations as compared with Monday last of 2d. per siba. Prime Scots and crosses realised 5s. 6d. per siba. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, amounted to 1,350 beasts, shorthorns, and crosses; from Lincolnshire, 140 oxen; from other parts of England, 400 various breeds; and from Scotland, 267 Scots and crosses. The supply of sheep in the pens was moderate, but their quality and condition were only middling. The trade was quiet than on Monday last, and that day's improvement in the quotations was not maintained. Prime Downes and half-breds sold at 5s. 4d. per siba. A good supply of lambs were exhibited for sale, chiefly in very middling condition. The trade was dull, and prices were lower, the quotations being 6s. to 7s. per siba. Calves were in moderate supply. The trade for them ruled quiet, at late rates. Pigs had a slow sale at last Monday's currency.						
Per Siba, to sink the offal.						
a. d. a. d. a. d. a. d.						
Inf. coarse beasts, 3 4 to 3 8	Prime Southdowns	5 2 to 5 4				
Second quality	5 8	4 0	Lambs	6 0	7 0	
Prime large oxen	4 2	4 10	Lge. coarse calves	5 0	4 10	
Prime Goats, &c.	5 2	5 4	Prime small	5 0	5 6	
Coarse inf. sheep	3 8	3 10	Large hogs	3 4	3 10	
Second quality	4 2	4 8	Neatam. porkers	4 0	4 6	
Pr. coarse-wooled	4 8	4 10				
Quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each.	Buckling Calves,					
21s. to 24s.						
<b>NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 17.</b>						
The supply of meat on sale here is moderate. The trade, generally speaking, is quiet, on rather easier terms. Last week's imports were 30 packages from Hamburg, and 3 from Rotterdam.						
For Siba, by the carcass.						
a. d. a. d. a. d. a. d.						
Inf. coarse beef	3 4 to 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 8	4 6		
Middling ditto	3 10	4 2	Middling ditto	4 6	4 8	
Prime large do.	4 4	4 6	Prime ditto	4 10	5 0	
Do. small do.	4 6	4 8	Veal	4 0	5 0	
Large pork.	3 8	3 10	Lamb	5 4	6 4	
Small pork	4 0	4 6				
<b>PROVISIONS, Monday, June 17.</b>						
The arrivals last week from Ireland were 585 firkins butter, and 2,830 bales bacon; and from foreign ports, 26,879 cranks, &c., butter, and 2,277 bales bacon. The transactions in Irish butter are still very limited, and almost confined to a few Corks landed. Foreign met a slow sale, and best Dutch rivaled from the advance of this day so'nigh; the best 21s. to 24s. The bacon market ruled firm, and prices further advanced 2s. to 4s. per cwt., best Waterford, 7s. to 7s. on board; Hamburg, 6s. to 6s. landed.						
<b>BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, June 17.</b>						
Our market continues very firm, owing to the shrub stock on hand and the reluctance of holders to realise, even at present quotations, in the face of the great uncertainty which prevails as to the coming crop. Our trade of late has, therefore, been confined to the execution of small country orders to supply immediate wants. Accounts from the chief plantations in the Weald, Mid, and East Kent, and Worcester, are still very unfavourable, a fresh attack of fly, with heavy deposit, having been noticed during the past week; and this morning our accounts are decidedly more serious and threatening than any hitherto received. Sussex, Farnham, and the country districts show but little changes generally; but in some sections of the Sussex plantations hardly so much fly has been noticed during the last three or four days. The grounds in Bavaria and Bohemia are progressing satisfactorily, but the Belgian reports have not improved since last week. Mid and East Kent, 15s. to 18s.; Weald of Kent, 14s. to 16s.; Sussex, 14s. to 15s.; Farnham and Country, 16s. to 18s.; Yearlings, 10s. to 13s.; Olds, 8s. to 10s.						
<b>COVENT GARDEN, London, Saturday, June 15.</b>						
Supplies and prices about the same as last week, and trade in first-class goods has somewhat improved. Peaches, nectarines, and apricots may still be obtained. Grapes are plentiful. Cherries are arriving in very large quantities from France, Belgium, and Holland. Strawberries from the South of France have also been furnished in very large quantities this week, and in good condition. Prices for both moderate. Forced vegetables comprise French beans and rhubarb. The potato trade is better this week than it was last: some samples from Cornwall and Jersey are, however, very much diseased. A few Kent cobs may still be had. Green peas are now coming in plentifully. New potatoes are arriving from the continent in large quantities, and meet with a ready sale at moderate prices. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, pelargoniums, calceolaria, cistus, mignonette, and roses.						
<b>POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 17.</b>						
There have been fair average arrivals of potatoes, for which the demand has been brisk, at our quotations. The imports last week were 800 packages from Genoa, 90 Levanto, 470 Lisbon, 3,600 Marseilles, and 9 from Rotterdam. Yorkshire Wifeks, 15s. to 18s.; Regent, 12s. to 14s.; Lincoln, 13s. to 15s.; Scotch, 12s. to 15s.; Foreign, 10s. to 11s. per ton.						
<b>MEED, Monday, June 17.</b>						
There was little cloverseed offering for sale, and none fine enough to bring forward to hold						

ever; white qualities were extremely scarce, and still dear. Trefoils can be bought at very moderate prices; but there was no pressure to sell. Feeding tares were saleable at former quotations, and not many good samples offering. In mustard seed, either white or brown, nothing passing to alter quotations.

**WOOL, Monday, June 17.**—There is very little passing in any kind of English wool, owing to the large parcels of colonial now on sale, although there is a slight demand for bright-haired qualities. Prices, however, are without material alteration.

**OIL, Monday, June 17.**—There is a good demand for linseed oil, and the price on the spot is now 39s. 5d. to 39s. 10s. per ton. Rape oil is dull, but cocoanut and palmare are firm in price. For other oils the trade is quiet at late currencies. Turpentine flat, at 34s. 6d. for American spirits.

**TALLOW, Monday, June 17.**—The tallow trade is firmer, and prices have improved 3d. to 6d. per cwt. P. Y. C. is now quoted at 44s. 3d. to 48s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and 45s. 3d. to 48s. 6d. for the last three months' delivery. Town tallow, 42s. 6d. nett cash.

**COAL, Monday, June 17.**—Market firm at the rates of last day. Hetton's 19s. 6d., Haewell 19s. 6d., O. Hartlepool 19s. 6d., South Hetton 19s. 3d., Hartlepool 18s. 6d., Hugh Hall 18s., Casop, 18s. 3d., Hartley's 18s. 3d., Eden Main 17s. 9d., Russell Hetton 17s. 9d., Holywell 18s. 6d. Fresh arrivals, 6s. left from last day, 1s.; at sea, 10.

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In no other way than the above can we explain the very remarkable varieties in the food consumed in different climates; witness the Laplander with his mess of blubber, or the inhabitant of the tropics with his refreshingly cool and juicy fruit. In both these instances taste assumes the part of instinct, and guides the possessor to the selection of a diet which his circumstances render necessary. Hence taste becomes the handmaid of science, and points to a law in the dietary of individuals, telling them what they ought to eat, drink, and avoid. It suggests variation under varying conditions, and notably so in regard to temperature; for, from the two great divisions or types into which all foods are classified—namely, the nitrogenous or tissue-forming, and the calorifacient, or heat-creating—it selects instinctively that one which science demonstrates to be most necessary.

A few words on these two types of food will serve to illustrate the dietetic value of the Corn Flour, which is the subject of these remarks.

By the term *nitrogenous* is meant all foods, whether derived from the animal or vegetable kingdom, which contain nitrogen as one of the elements of their composition, in addition to carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. These foods are also called nutritious—that is, tissue-formers—and the measure of their nutritive value is the quantity of nitrogen they contain. The reason of this is found in the fact that all the tissues of the body, fat excepted, contain nitrogen, and those wherein the nutritive changes are most active, such as muscle and nerve, contain the largest amount of nitrogen. Examples of these foods are—meat of all kinds, eggs, milk, beans, peas, lentils, bran, and the inner coat of wheat and flour, or bread, though in the latter we approach nearer to the purely starchy or calorifacient group, and so get farther from the nitrogenous class.

The calorifacient, or heat-producing group, are foods which contain little or no nitrogen, but only carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Starch and its varieties, rice, sago, arrowroot, potatoes, and flour; fatty and oily substances, such as butter, cream, and all the varieties of sugar; these make up the class of heat-sustaining foods, and, though they do not directly nourish tissue, except where they also contain traces of nitrogen, they nevertheless perform scarcely less important functions in the human body, for, besides assisting in the process of respiration, they develop fat for the protection of the muscles. And, above all, they principally maintain the heat of the body, which is essential for the due performance of all its functions; this they do by the union of their carbon with the oxygen of the air in the process of respiration, in the same way as in the combustion of coal—the residual oxygen being in the proportion to form water.

Such a desideratum, it is believed, is now supplied in the Corn Flour which we manufacture, and which, when boiled with milk, presents such a combination of animal and vegetable food as closely resembles ordinary beef and bread, while at the same time it is in so light and easily digestible a form as will keep the system fully nourished, when the stronger and more stimulating food would only weaken and depress by its indigestibility.

As a pure starch Corn Flour is peculiarly fitted for the diet of children, though there seems to be a general impression to the contrary, it is essentially a heat-creating food, and is also one of the most easily digested. And, inasmuch as the proper maintenance of animal heat is of vital importance to childhood, food of this class is at all times loudly demanded by nature. This is attested by the fact that in milk, the very best of infant foods, the heat-sustaining element preponderates largely over the nitrogenous or tissue-forming. The popular belief appears to be that children have a remarkable power of resisting cold. This is certainly not the case with plants, nor is it with animals, least of all is it with man. Heat, whether supplied from within by food, or without by clothing, seems almost by itself to give *life* to young organisms, whether plants, animals, or man. And according to the recent researches of scientific men, there seems to be so very intimate and mysterious a connection between *heat* and *life* that some have even ventured to suggest their mutual dependence. The feeble digestive power of children, and their extreme sensibility to cold, are additional reasons in favour of such a food as Corn Flour. Moreover, its slightly alkaline reaction recommends it as especially fitting in those cases where there is any tendency to acidity, a condition which is not only very common, but sometimes very troublesome in early life, and is a frequent cause of diarrhoea and other digestive disorders. It cannot be too often insisted upon that purity, simplicity, digestibility, and the absence of any stimulating quality are, or ought to be, the essential characters in the food of children—and those are, the features specially observed in Corn Flour.

But it is not in childhood alone, or even chiefly, that this preparation is so valuable as an article of diet. To the man of business, who is obliged to sit long at the desk, and to all whose calling necessitates close confinement, or whose digestive organs are impaired by over-indulgence, or the use of a too stimulating diet, this simple, easily digested, and non-stimulating food will be found an incalculable blessing. It may be cooked in a great variety of ways: when well boiled with milk, with or without any sugar or seasoning, but better without, and allowed to cool in a shape, it forms a delicious *blanc-mange*, unsurpassed by any other preparation for delicacy and easy digestibility. By its bulk it favours digestion when the heavier kinds of food could not be borne, and in combination with either milk or egg it forms a meal scarcely inferior in nutritive value to a steak or chop, while it surpasses them in the fact that it is easily disposed of by even the most delicate stomach. Add to all this, that the change or variety in diet is of great importance to healthy nutrition, and we have another reason for recommending this to public attention. We once heard of a man who was nearly famished on mutton chops, potatoes, and bread, taken day by day without intermission: a change of diet completely restored him. The more variety we can introduce into our food, consistent with other requirements, the better, and hence the obvious importance of a new article of diet.

It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, is a benefactor of his species. Sir Walter Raleigh, who introduced the potato into England, might certainly lay claim to that title. To us belongs the honour, whatever it may be, of being the first in this country to manufacture a pure starch from maize, which is now so well known under the name we gave to it, viz., Corn Flour. For those who really need a light nutritious diet we can wish no greater luxury than this addition to their meal.

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